

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

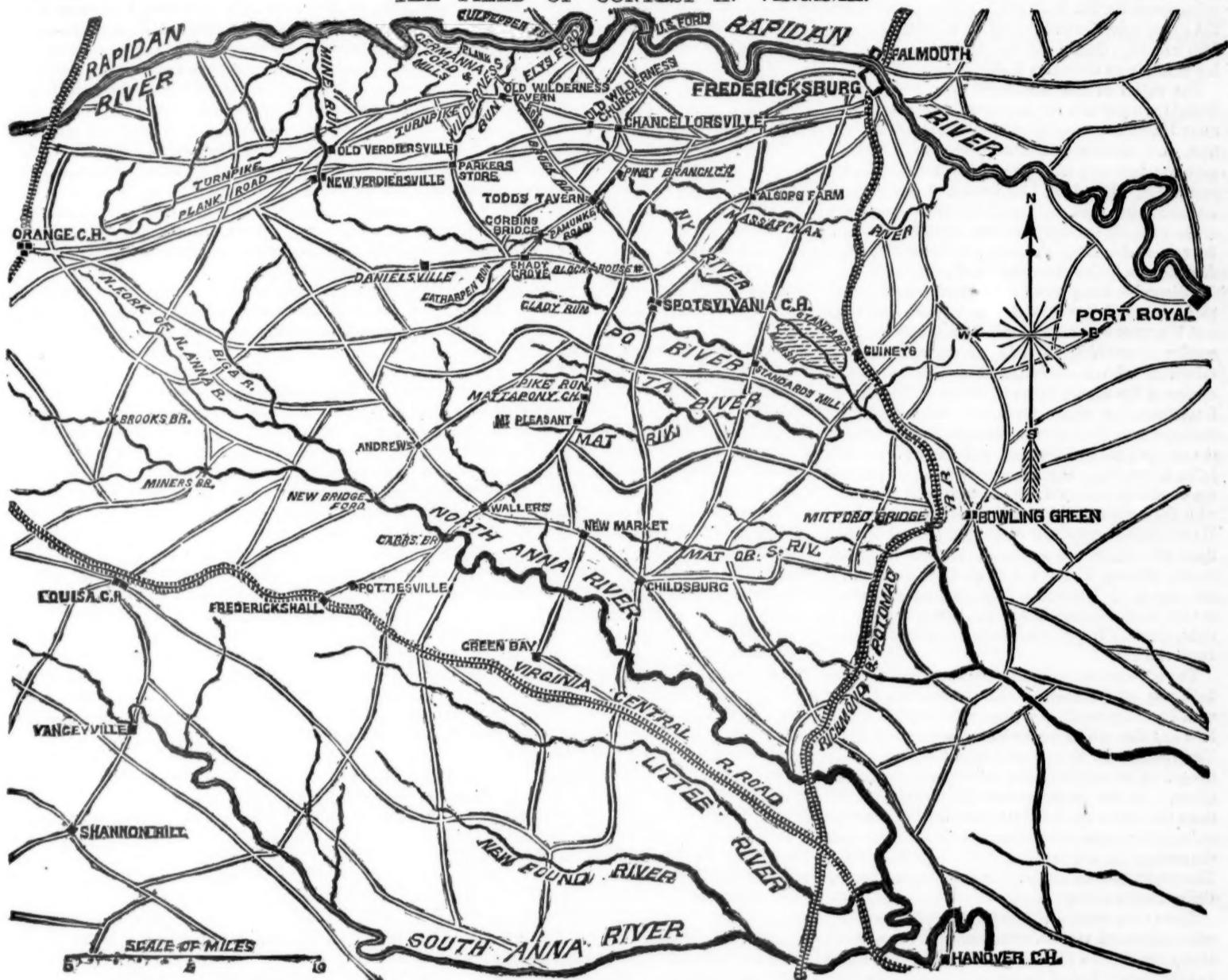
AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOL. I.—NO. 38.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

FIVE DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

### THE FIELD OF CONTEST IN VIRGINIA.



### THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

THE great campaign of the fourth year of the war has at length opened, and already its momentous issues are passing from the region of speculation and prophecy into the domain of history. There had been ominous signs of its approach; but the first fixed announcement came from General MEADE's headquarters in an order issued on Tuesday morning, the third day of May. Before its electrifying news reached the North, the Army of the Potomac was already on the march.

On Tuesday, May 3d, the Army broke camp, and with six days' rations in haversack or knapsack, was put in motion in light marching order. In the afternoon, General GREGG marched his cavalry division, with a portion of the canvas pontoon train, towards Ely's Ford, on the RAPIDAN, and occupied himself till late at night in mending the roads for the travel of infantry. Soon after midnight, he established a crossing at the Ford, Major BRAINARD of the 58th New York Engineers throwing two pontoon

bridges to the south bank of the river. About the same time General WILSON, with the third cavalry division, moved on Germanna Ford, about six miles above, and successfully established there another crossing with canvas pontoons. Just before midnight the Second corps, under Major-General HANCOCK, covered by the darkness, began to move out of camp and down the Stevensburgh and Richardsville road to Ely's Ford, which they reached and crossed not long after day-break. Almost simultaneously the Fifth corps, under Major-General WARREN, executed a similar movement towards Germanna Ford, followed, four hours later, in the same direction, by the Sixth corps, under Major-General SEDGWICK. During the day of Wednesday, and chiefly in the morning, all these corps were safely and handsomely marched across the RAPIDAN, the Ninth corps, under Major-General BURNside, acting for the time as reserve, being prudently detained at the hither side of the stream, until occasion should require its transfer to the enemy's ground. At night-fall the fording was finished for the troops, and only the trains were left to transport.

The Army having crossed without any opposition, now struck out southerly towards the region of Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, the plank road to Fredericksburgh being first carefully patrolled by the cavalry of General GREGG, and the fact ascertained that no enemy in force were lurking in that direction. General WILSON's cavalry swept up the road to PARKER's store, towards Orange Court-House, the supposed base of the enemy. The Second corps camped on the old battle-ground at Chancellorsville, and the other corps were properly disposed. General WARREN, with the Fifth, was at the Old Wilderness Tavern, and General SEDGWICK, with the Sixth, at the Tavern and at Germanna Ford. The latter point formed the headquarters of the Lieutenant-General and of Major-General MEADE, for Wednesday night. The day's movement was creditably and successfully performed. Hardly a shot was fired in crossing, the pickets of the enemy hurrying off, with their great news on our approach. There was a remarkable absence of straggling, and the men moved with spirit. The day was fine and favorable throughout, and the night assisted

our cavalry patrols, scouring the roads for a glimpse at the enemy.

THE FIGHTING OF THURSDAY.

Early on Thursday, then, our forces took up the march, *réveillé* being beat long before daybreak. The order of the day was substantially as follows:—General WARREN, with the Fifth corps, was to proceed from his position on Belmont Farm, near the Wilderness Tavern, along the Orange Court House roads, five miles toward Mine Run to PARKER's Store, situated about twenty miles from the Court-House. General SEDGWICK, with the Sixth, was to follow him on the plank road. General HANCOCK, with the Second, was to stretch southwesterly away from the Rapidan, from Chancellorsville towards Shady Grove Church, on the Pamunkey road. Finally, General SHERIDAN, who covered our extreme left, beyond General HANCOCK, with his cavalry, was to collect it at Piney Branch Church, to effect a sweeping reconnaissance on our left flank, and to endeavor to find out the enemy's cavalry under STUART, and engage them. This was done, during the day, the cavalry skirmishing resulting on the whole to our advantage.

The object of the movement was evidently to straighten our line in the northwesterly direction, carrying HANCOCK out to the left, to connect with WARREN, and moving SEDGWICK forward. These dispositions, however, were interrupted before full consummation. The Army had proceeded but a short distance before signs were apparent of the approach of the enemy in strong force;—consisting of two corps, EWELL moving along the turnpike from Old Verdiersville on Mine Run, and A. P. HILL from New Verdiersville along the Spottsylvania county plank road, over the latter of which, as we have said, General WARREN was advancing. The 5th New York cavalry, skirmishing on the plank road, was quickly driven in with considerable loss. General GRANT continued the march, however, to secure some benefit from the rolling ridges ahead, and then, halting his troops, disposed them with advantage, and awaited the enemy's onset—a few rude and hasty breastworks being thrown up. Our line, according to the order of march already indicated, ran northwest and southeast, with the corps established substantially thus: General HANCOCK had moved out southwesterly, and General SEDGWICK up to the northeast, towards the river, leaving General WARREN still on the plank road, in the region of PARKER's Store, but not yet arrived at that point. General SEDGWICK, therefore, held the right, General WARREN the centre, and General HANCOCK the left.

The unfavorable nature of the country as a battlefield, was soon perceived. Its surface was covered with dense forests of low pines and dwarf oaks, with here and there an impenetrable undergrowth of hazel. The roads were narrow and easily choked up by troops. There was obviously no opportunity for artillery. A few batteries were interposed here and there in an open space or by a roadside, but the great trains of both armies were silent in the rear, and even the sections planted here and there, were of little use. The battles both of Thursday and Friday were essentially infantry battles.

There were certain ridges in the rolling country, with gullies and ravines, which afforded some opportunity for skill in dispositions, and these were used to advantage. But all manœuvring was rendered difficult by the density of the underbrush. Our line appears to have extended nearly five miles, with the centre a little thrown forward,—its convexity being the result of a battle occurring before we had got into our best position.

About noon, General GRIFFIN (who had reported the enemy in his neighborhood, and as having driven in his advance, consisting of the 18th Massachusetts, with the 83d Pennsylvania, under Colonel HAYES, of the former) was ordered to push his (1st) division of the Fifth corps out to the right and left of the turnpike, to feel the enemy. Accordingly he moved BARTLETT's 2d brigade to the left of the road, and AYRES' 3d brigade of regulars to the right,—BARNES' 1st brigade (SWEETSER in temporary command) being in reserve. Less than a mile's march, stretching across the turnpike, brought them against a part of EWELL's force, well posted on a wooded acclivity. A sharp engagement at once ensued for an hour; but the pressure of the enemy in full strength upon our two brigades, and especially upon AYRES' on the left, could not longer be resisted, and our forces fell back,

leaving two pieces of artillery, with nearly all the horses killed, in the enemy's hands. WADSWORTH's 4th division, and ROBINSON's 2d division, of the Fifth Corps, at once relieved GRIFFIN's division, after its well-fought battle, and held the enemy in check. After an hour's firing by infantry and artillery, the enemy moved off to another point in our line. Our loss, principally confined to AYRES' and BARTLETT's brigades, was in the region of 1,000 men.

It now appeared evident that LEE had made an adroit and fierce attempt to destroy our Army before it arrived in position, either by interposing himself between its right and the Rapidan, or by piercing its right centre. The moment his intent was perceived, however, General MEADE had directed General WARREN to attack briskly, and the result was a repulse of the enemy in that direction, as effectual as that of our own.

The enemy now transferred himself to the left centre, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon endeavored to press in between WARREN and HANCOCK,—the latter of whom, in obedience to recalling orders, had checked his advance, and was rapidly marching across to close the gap in the line of battle. He arrived in season—but with no time to spare—and found the advance of the enemy already inserting themselves in the interval. GETTY's division, of the Sixth corps, had been temporarily detached and moved to the left, to the right of the Orange Court-House plank road. The advance, the 1st brigade, of MOTT's Second division of the Second corps, had barely formed junction with GETTY, when A. P. HILL was upon them with great force. The stubborn fighting of these two divisions enabled the remainder of our left to arrive and form—HANCOCK bursting upon the enemy's right with a hot fire of musketry. BIRNEY, BARLOW, and GIBBONS, commanding respectively the Third, First, and Fourth divisions, successively hurried their forces to the battle. The contest was exceedingly stubborn and bloody. The enemy, massing his troops, poured in a deadly hail of musketry—perhaps unsurpassed for fury in the record of the war. There was little play of artillery,—the almost impenetrable woody growth and underbrush rendering its use impracticable. The iron Second corps, however, held its ground with unflinching tenacity, and for two hours kept almost overpowering numbers at bay. Reinforcements came up, and a part of Generals WADSWORTH's and ROBINSON's divisions moved out to turn the flank of HILL's corps.

It soon became evident, however, that, to relieve the Second corps, there should be an advance along the whole line. It was ordered; and while the darkness of the night was rapidly gathering, SEDGWICK's corps, which had been engaged during the afternoon since 1½ o'clock, and especially about the time of the attack on the left at 3½ o'clock, pressed upon the enemy and drove him back. There was now as great danger to EWELL as there had been to HANCOCK. But with the advantage gained on our right, the fighting closed, having extended far into the night. Our loss on the left was about one thousand in killed and wounded, including General ALEXANDER HAYES, commanding the Second brigade of the Third division, Second corps. The enemy claimed nearly a thousand prisoners, also, captured from us during the day. In killed and wounded, their loss was probably equal to ours; and we also took about 300 prisoners.

The results of the day were obviously indecisive. The respective losses were not far from equal. The contending forces lay on their arms on the ground they had fought over. Each had repulsed the advance of his opponent, and only awaited the more desperate conflict of the morrow. In some respects, however, we had gained decided advantages. First, General GRANT had learned the position and strength of LEE's army—a knowledge of the greatest value. Second, he had been able to gather his troops well into hand, putting them into a more substantial line than at the opening of the engagement. Finally, there was no longer any doubt as to the policy of calling General BURNSIDE from the further side of the river,—the enemy's force being obviously all in our front. The Ninth corps, under General BURNSIDE, came to the field of battle on Thursday, after a forced march, and was distributed, as occasion required, on the right, right centre, and left centre. But our line remained substantially as during the day, stretching northwest and southeast over a line nearly parallel to that from Germanna Ford to Chancellorsville, and

with headquarters not much in advance of the Wilderness.

THE FIGHTING OF FRIDAY.

At the very dawn of day, on Friday, the 6th of May, hostilities were warmly resumed. Both armies were evidently bent on attack. General SEDGWICK had been ordered to advance at 5 o'clock in the morning; but fifteen minutes earlier the enemy were upon him in force. General SEYMOUR, with a provisional division on the extreme right, and General WRIGHT's first division of the Sixth corps, next adjoining, were briskly engaged at once, and General RICKETT soon no less hotly involved. The enemy's endeavor to flank was repelled, and our line pushed a few hundred yards ahead, without gaining, however, material advantage. At 8 and at 10½ o'clock again the right was pressed; but the fighting, though furious, was indecisive. At about 8 o'clock, also, the firing extended all along the line, and after a short cessation again broke out at 10½. The enemy began to hurl himself successively on our right and left wings—having perceived our weakness on Thursday—with obvious intent to break through and separate the three corps. A part of BURNSIDE's Ninth corps, however, had been sent to fill the dangerous gap between the centre and left,—though this arrangement was not entirely and properly consummated until later in the day, after the experience of several fierce assaults. Earthworks also were thrown up on Friday, as on the preceding day, whenever and wherever practicable, and, as the event proved, with wise precaution against disaster. The varying fortunes of battle found them of invaluable service.

On the left, our line still stretched across the plank road, as at the close of Thursday's battle, with BARLOW's division of the Second corps on the extreme left; next, MOTT's and one brigade of GIBBONS'; next, BIRNEY's; finally, towards the centre, ROBINSON's division of the Fifth corps, with STEVENSON's brigade of the Ninth corps, and CARROLL's and OWENS' brigades of GIBBONS' division of the Second corps. About 5 o'clock A. M.—the time appointed for SEDGWICK's advance—HANCOCK moved out his forces, and with great enthusiasm attacked and drove the astonished enemy more than two miles from the Brock road, towards PARKER's Store. There, reinforced by LONGSTREET, they succeeded in holding their ground,—leaving, however, many prisoners in our hands. A comparative lull ensued after this handsome exploit, when again a severe assault was made on our left, followed up along the line with such vigor as nearly to involve the whole in confusion. Reinforcements, however, came from BURNSIDE's corps, and LONGSTREET's solid infantry masses, pressing our left and centre, were checked, and at last precipitately driven back.

The line swayed forth and back with the shifting fortune of the terrific fight, and the thick and heavy chaparal in contention was covered with the dead and wounded of both armies. Our right and centre gained a little ground, under hot fire, but it was only to meet the enemy's entrenched line, posted on an extended ridge, and approached through a thickly wooded swamp of considerable width, protected by a front and flank fire. This position was twice unsuccessfully attempted by our right and centre in the course of the morning. On the left, however, the position at noon was not a little critical. The reinforcements from the Ninth corps were expected to have sufficiently filled up the gap, at daybreak, between WARREN and HANCOCK, but the position was not made entirely strong till later in the day. The enemy, partly withdrawing from the right, for the moment, rushed in farther down the line, as has been said, almost surrounding the Second corps, and rolling far out on its left flank, as well as on the front. Colonel FRANK's Third brigade of General BARLOW's First division of the Second corps was borne back by the fierce assault of a greatly superior force, and the whole line once more retired to its entrenched line of logs and abattis, thrown up on Thursday, along the Brock road. Brigadier-General JAMES S. WADSWORTH, commanding the Fourth division of the Fifth corps, was struck in the forehead and instantly killed before noon of Friday.

Another comparative lull occurred at noon, and our forces took the opportunity it afforded to draw up and concentrate their lines, interposing the greater part of BURNSIDE's Ninth corps between HANCOCK and WARREN. The left also was brought forward

a little from the Brock road, to which it had been driven, towards the centre. Hardly had these fortunate dispositions been made, when again in the middle of the afternoon the enemy, under LONGSTREET and A. P. HILL, fell upon our left and centre with great fury, and again pushed them back. At the junction of the left and centre, the attack was particularly severe, CRAWFORD's Third division of the Fifth corps, CARR's Fourth division of the Second corps, and STEVENSON's division of the Ninth corps suffering its brunt. The latter division, on General HANCOCK's right, giving way overpowered, the enemy rushed through the gap. General HANCOCK then dispatched Colonel CARROLL's Third brigade, Second division of the Second corps, to sweep along the whole line and attack the enemy in flank. The manœuvre was most gallantly and successfully executed, the enemy retiring with much loss, and our troops gradually gaining their old alignment.

Resolute and perserving still, the enemy now turned away from the left and centre—towards dark—and again gathered in a final rush against our right, which had since the opening attacks in the morning and at 10½ o'clock, been comparatively at rest. Suddenly and furiously assaulted, our men began to break. General SEYMOUR's Second brigade, Third division, Sixth corps, already panic stricken, on our extreme right, with most of General SHALER's brigade, were swept off as by a whirlwind, and captured with their commanders. General SEYMOUR had been conspicuous for gallantly through the day. He had been assigned to this brigade (MILLROY's old troops, new to the Sixth corps) only the night before, and, according to universal testimony, did all that could be done by skill or daring to avert the catastrophe. The whole right wing, and indeed the whole Army, was in imminent peril. General SEDGWICK, however, by infinite exertions and direct personal exposure, rallied and held his troops and saved the Army from the destruction which threatened it. With their success on the right, the enemy sullenly withdrew, darkness already having fallen over the field.

The battle had been a series of fierce attacks both by us and the enemy, on right, left, and centre, attended in almost every instance with temporary success, but met at last by thorough repulse. The wooded nature of the country, to which reference has already been made, but which can hardly be appreciated by one unfamiliar with the battle-field, was peculiarly favorable to the massing of the enemy's force in perfect concealment and secrecy. The same difficulties in the ground prevented us from checking their columns with artillery. It must be remembered, also, that their perfect familiarity with the region, its neighborhood being their camping ground for many months, gave the enemy a decided advantage in the manœuvring tactics of the day.

The disaster to the extreme right of the Sixth corps was of a most serious character, and such as has lost more than one battle in history. It is still strange that the enemy did not perceive the havoc they had made. Had they not been exhausted with their superhuman attacks during the day, or had they known the condition of our right, it must have fared hard with the Army of the Potomac. But so dearly was the advantage gained that their effort to thrust themselves between us and Germanna Ford was left unprosecuted, even when it was nearest being successful. Artillery, however, had been promptly posted to command the column of Rebels, in case it should burst through and over the right flank of our Army. It was not required, the enemy being already repulsed by the strenuous efforts of Generals SEDGWICK and WRIGHT. Our losses in this wing fell little below 6,000, of which 4,000, probably, occurred during the enemy's assault. Our losses in the Second corps ranged in the neighborhood of 3,000. And our total loss in the two days' fighting must be set not far from 15,000 men. Probably those of the enemy were no less severe. In these battles there was an unusual proportion of wounded among the casualties, arising from the fact that so little artillery was used on either side. Amongst our general officers killed in the two battles were Generals HAYES, WADSWORTH and WEBB, and on the Rebel side, Generals JONES, JENKINS and PICKETT, with Generals LONGSTREET, PEGRAM and HUNTER severely wounded. But the lists of casualties we give elsewhere.

It cannot fail to be noticed from the official dispatches on both sides, including those of our Secre-

tary of War and of General LEE, that each army claims to have "repelled the fierce attack of the 'enemy,' rather than to have initiated the attack. Whether a successful repulse, however, seems more creditable than an unsuccessful assault, we will not stop to inquire. At all events, it seems clear that both armies designed attack. On Tuesday our forces undoubtedly moved out to find the enemy, and discovered him advancing to oppose us. In like manner, it is certain that an attack both on the right and left was ordered for our forces at 5 A. M. on Friday. On the left it was made, but on the right it was anticipated by the enemy, who had the same intent, but had set the time of execution a few minutes earlier than we. The same mutual disposition to attack reappeared more than once during the day, and with marked emphasis in the afternoon, and at the attack on HANCOCK. It may be added, that this terrific infantry contest of Friday closed on a disputed field, neither army having gained great advantage, and friend and foe lying side by side over a broad stretch of territory in attestation of the equal fortune of the day. General GRANT held substantially the same line as on Thursday evening, but he had strengthened it on the left. During the night, preparations were made to strengthen the right also, and to repair the disaster which the enemy's last charge had wrought on that flank. Except for this work, the night was comparatively quiet, our Army lying silently along their hasty lines of rifle pits, and the Rebels still keeping their more formidable entrenchments on the edge of the woods, while the intervening space, so often fought over, was held by the dead and wounded of both the combatants.

Our cavalry during Thursday and Friday had covered our rear and left, and during the former day WILSON and GREGG held the important point known as TODD's Tavern, the intersection of the Brock and Catharpin roads. The service thus rendered on the left was particularly important, by preventing flanking demonstrations of the enemy's cavalry. The interrupted dispatch from LEE to STUART will show that such demonstrations on our left by the latter were greatly desired. On the departure of HANCOCK's corps, however, on Thursday, from TODD's Tavern, to join the line of battle, our forces were charged, and several hundred of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry captured.

#### SATURDAY'S AND SUNDAY'S FIGHTING.

At daybreak on Saturday, our forces opened the conflict again with shot and shell, planted at night to protect our right wing. The latter had been drawn back and strengthened. The cannonading called out no reply, and a general advance followed, skirmishers being thrown out. A series of brisk and severe skirmishes ensued, in which we were generally victorious. But it became evident by noon that General LEE was retreating with his main force towards Spottsylvania Court-House, having left his chain of entrenchments at Mine Run for the second defensive line on or near the North Anna. General GRANT promptly began the pursuit. He had already posted his cavalry, to anticipate the movement, near TODD's Tavern, as we have stated. Some skirmishing occurred during Saturday morning for the possession of the cross roads at that point; and about 3 P. M. there was a general cavalry battle, with CUSTER's brigade of TORRETT's division on the right, Colonel GREGG's brigade of General GREGG's division, with MERRITT's brigade, in the centre, and DAVIS's on the left. The loss was about 250 on each side, and our forces held their ground.

Meanwhile, our infantry had commenced the pursuit of General LEE, who was retiring in perfect order and turned again and again on Saturday and Sunday, as our forces pressed him, to deliver severe battle. A part of our troops stretched across and occupied Fredericksburgh, the 22d New York cavalry entering that city at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. A dépôt for our wounded was established there, and a basis for supplies arranged. HANCOCK's and BURNSIDE's corps pressed on, on Saturday night, resuming the chase again at daylight on Sunday morning, and camping at noon twenty miles away southerly from the Old Wilderness battle-field. The Fifth corps, remaining till dark on the battle ground, marched all Saturday night, though exhausted by the events of the four days and nights preceding, taking the Brock road past TODD's Tavern, towards Spottsylvania. After

leaving the Tavern on Sunday, the 8th of May, BARTLETT's brigade of GRIFFIN's division, being in advance as skirmishers, was fired upon by the enemy. Line of battle was at once formed in a triangular clearing near ALSOP's farm. GRIFFIN's division held the right and ROBINSON's the left, supported by MARTIN's 3d Massachusetts and RITTENHOUSE's 5th regular battery. General CRAWFORD'S and WADSWORTH'S (now CUTLER'S) divisions came up and the battle was severe. At last the enemy was driven back, but our march was checked for the time. The battle was fought in gallant style by men almost exhausted by marching and fighting. General ROBINSON exhibited great skill and energy through the fight, and was wounded severely in the knee. Three hundred men also were killed and wounded.

Towards evening, General GRANT determined to push the enemy again, and again the Fifth and Sixth corps began a deafening roar of musketry, WRIGHT'S division of SEDGWICK'S corps being in advance. During Sunday, as during Saturday, there was fighting throughout the Army.

#### MONDAY'S FIGHTING.

On Monday there was comparative quiet in the morning, then cannonading and skirmishing, but no general battle. But we met with a severe calamity in the loss of General SEDGWICK, who was killed by a sharpshooter while superintending the mounting of artillery. On Sunday our line seems to have changed, General WARREN'S Fifth corps holding the centre, General HANCOCK'S Second corps the right, and General WRIGHT'S, lately SEDGWICK'S Sixth corps, the left. Towards dusk on Monday General GRANT ordered another advance on the enemy. Accordingly, the right, with General BIRNEY'S and GIBBONS' divisions in advance, followed by General CARROLL'S brigade, moved out and crossed to the south bank of a branch of the Po River. A severe battle occurred with both infantry and artillery, the enemy and our own troops alternately charging. General BURNSIDE on our extreme left pushed out with skirmishing and reconnaissance. During the day we had received and repulsed an attack mainly directed on WILCOX'S division of the Ninth corps. At the close of the night's attack the enemy still held Spottsylvania Court-House, and HANCOCK slowly retired his brave Second corps, after suffering heavy losses, in addition to the terrible slaughter to which its gallantry in the Wilderness battle had subjected it.

#### TUESDAY'S FIGHTING.

On Tuesday, the incessant storm of battle culminated in the most terrific carnage of the campaign. Our forces at dawn occupied substantially the same position as already described in the operations of Monday,—the line stretching out a length of about six miles on the northerly bank of the Po, and taking the general form of a crescent, the wings being thrown forward. The dispositions were the new ones of Sunday, the Second corps holding the right wing and the Sixth the left. The preceding night HANCOCK'S Second corps had succeeded in crossing the Po, and now held a line on the right, nearly parallel to the road from Shady Grove Church to the Court-House. WARREN'S Fifth corps held the centre, being on the east side of the Po; and WRIGHT'S Sixth corps held the left, facing towards the Court-House. Farther out on the left was BURNSIDE'S Ninth corps. ARNOLD'S, RODGER'S, SLEEPER'S, and other batteries covered our right; MEADE'S, MARTIN'S, and others our left centre. In our front was a dense forest, revealing to the Army the woods of the wilderness. The Rebels still held Spottsylvania, and the region north of the Court-House. On the preceding day, his left was understood to rest on Gladys Run, sweeping northward, and sheltered by strong work. His right curved in a similar direction, and rested on the Ny River; and his centre, a little thrown forward from the right centre and left centre, was posted on commanding ground.

His position was well supported by breastworks, and along his centre was the forest and underbrush, lining a marsh partially drained by a run. In the morning the conflict opened by a terrific cannonade of our artillery against the advancing Rebel lines; and for the first time in the campaign, this arm was brought into full and destructive use.

BURNSIDE'S Ninth corps next cautiously skirmished on our extreme left. MOTT'S Fourth division of the Second corps was then transferred to the left, and

the advance continued at this point. Our orders, however, had been to attack the Rebel centre. Accordingly, GIBBON's Second and BIRNEY's Third division, of the Second corps, were drawn back from the other side of the Po, to connect with WARREN. The Second and Fourth division of the Fifth corps commenced the attack on the centre. The rest of the Fifth corps and the two divisions of the Second then advanced and fought with great tenacity several hours, driving the enemy to his rifle-pits, but failing to capture them, GIBBON's gallant Second division, and especially CARROLL's brigade, suffered severely in repeated charges. General RICE, of the Second brigade, Fourth division, Fifth corps, was at this time killed. The check of our centre threw the remaining division, BARLOW's (First) of the Second corps on our right in extreme peril, and orders were given to withdraw it to this side the river. The Rebels, however, had already attacked it in great force, and turned it. But its withdrawal was at length effected, and the corps still kept on fighting.

Towards evening, a most energetic, gallant assault was made by the whole line. General UPTON's First brigade, of WRIGHT's First division of the Sixth corps, with General RUSSELL's Third brigade of the Third division, moving steadily forward amid a raking and murderous fire, without firing a shot, scaled the enemy's works in gallant style, and captured more than one thousand of the enemy with several guns. But General UPTON, finding himself far in advance of the Army, was compelled to fall back with his prisoners from his daring assault. As always before, night closed on a hard-fought, but indecisive field. Our loss had not been less than ten thousand men. But the Rebels had suffered quite as severely as ourselves.

Wednesday morning was comparatively quiet, though about 10 o'clock the seventh day's fighting began in a series of heavy cannonading of the enemy's position. At eleven o'clock, after skirmishing with varied success, our line was somewhat advanced. At that hour General LEE is reported to have sent in a flag of truce for a cessation of hostilities for forty eight hours, that he might bury his dead. General GRANT replied that he had not time to bury his own dead and would advance immediately, and some parts of our line were therefore pushed forward.

With the great battle of Tuesday substantially closes our record, for the present, of the hard week's fighting of the Army in Virginia. The immense losses of both the enemy and ourselves can hardly be conceived. On neither side has there been much sacrifice of trains, of artillery, or of material. A section of artillery was captured from us on Thursday, but nothing more since. But in gallant soldiers our forces have had a lamentable loss. It is not too much to set the number of our killed, wounded, and missing at this present writing in the neighborhood of 35,000 men, simply adding together the estimates of each battle. In brave and skillful officers, the Army has met irreparable loss. The large percentage of these casualties well attests the courage and spirit with which American soldiers are led into battle. The losses of the enemy are at least equal to our own. It requires very little arithmetic to estimate the length of time during which our Army will be capable of supporting an offensive campaign, without further reinforcements, especially if there be entrenched cities like Petersburg and Richmond to capture. But we know that reinforcements have gone forward, and amongst them artillery trains, designed for future use at the gates of Richmond.

#### OTHER OPERATIONS.

From the important co-operative movement under Major-General BUTLER, we have reports of gratifying success, his forces having at last planted themselves on the main line of railroad communication with the South, and having the prospect of making good their hold against any force the enemy are at present able to send against them. This result has been accomplished with comparatively trifling loss of life, the rapidity of our movements anticipating the action of the enemy, whose attention was distracted by a feint previously made on the York River. With the purpose of concealing the real direction of the advance, the troops composing the expedition, consisting of the 18th corps, under Major-General W. F. SMITH, and the 10th corps, under Major-General GILLMORE, were embarked on transports at Yorktown and Gloucester Point. Demonstrations of an advance up the York River were

made at the same time, a brigade under the command of Colonel S. M. ALFORD, Third New York Volunteers, landing at West Point, constructing wharves, &c. The troops once fairly embarked, the transports set sail on the 5th instant, after dark, steaming down the York River and up the James, preceded by the three army gunboats under command of Brigadier-General GRAHAM; by the double-enders *Eutaw*, *Mackinaw*, and *Osceola*, four Monitors, the *Tecumseh*, *Canonicus*, *Saugus*, *Onondaga*, and the iron-clad *Atlanta*, and by the smaller gunboats *Commodore Morris*, *Hunchback*, *Commodore Jones*, *Dawn*, *Delaware*, *Putnam*, and *Shoshonee*.

At Wilson's Wharf, on the north side of the James, at a bend of the river, below Charles City Court House, a regiment of General WILD's negro troops was landed for the purpose of preventing the interruption of water communication; while at Fort Powhatan Landing, a little above, on the south side, two regiments of the same brigade were disembarked with the same object. The fleet then pushed on, discovering off City Point the flag-of-truce boat *City of New York*, with the white flag and the stars and stripes flying, with four hundred and fifty Rebel prisoners, which she brought up the day before to exchange. Here General HINKS' division, with some other troops and a battery, was landed, the remainder of the 18th and 10th Army corps effecting a landing at Bermuda Hundred, between three and four miles by water to the north of the Appomattox River. In these operations no opposition was encountered. Meantime the gunboats and Monitors had crossed the bar at Harrison's Landing, and were all above City Point. Immediately upon landing, the troops entrenched themselves, the gunboats covering their water flank, and on the 6th reconnoissances were made of the enemy's position. On the 7th five brigades, under command of General BROOKS, advanced towards the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad and encountered the enemy, with whom a sharp fight took place, during which we succeeded in cutting the railroad. The railroad bridge crossing one of the tributaries of the Appomattox River, within about seven miles of Petersburg, was set on fire and totally consumed, and the railroad track was torn up and destroyed for some distance to the north of the bridge, and the road rendered useless long enough for our forces to carry out other and more important operations.

Our loss was in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Many of our killed and wounded were necessarily left on the field, near the railroad, as the enemy, massing themselves, were able to finally drive us away before we could get all the disabled to the rear. Meanwhile, a brigade under General HECKMAN, with BELGER's Rhode Island battery, which had encountered the enemy the previous day, and retired to prevent bringing on a general engagement, moved out in the direction of the railroad, but was unable to penetrate far.

General KAUTZ, with 3,000 cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with the movement up the James River, had forced the Blackwater, and burnt the railroad bridge at Stony Creek, below Petersburg, cutting in two BEAUREGARD's forces at that point, a portion, however—that under HILL—reaching Petersburg in time to contest the progress of our troops. On the same day Colonel WEST, with two regiments of cavalry—the First and Second colored—made a demonstration from Williamsburg on the Peninsula. They galloped up to the Pamunkey, stopping at the White House, and meeting little opposition except from a few guerrillas, and returned to Williamsburg the next evening. On Saturday morning, the 7th inst., they went out a second time, travelling over nearly the same ground, and meeting more opposition from bushwackers and detachments of troops. Subsequently these black troopers were embarked on transports and brought to Bermuda Hundred, where they held our advance position towards Richmond.

On Monday, the 9th, our troops again advanced in force against the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad with the purpose of more effectually disabling this main line of supply for General LEE. Forming on the battle-field of Saturday our troops moved forward at 4 A. M., General GILLMORE on the right and General SMITH on the left. Feeling their way cautiously through the thick woods, they advanced in momentary expectation of a fight. Contrary to expectation, however, their march was unopposed, and at about 9 A. M. the two columns struck the railroad almost simultaneously, General SMITH at Fort Walthall, six miles from Petersburg, and General GILLMORE at Chester, three miles further to the north and thirteen miles from Richmond. After halting until afternoon to destroy the railroad, our forces pressed on after the Rebels, who retired before them to Swift Creek, some five miles west of the railroad. Here they made a stand, the main body across the stream, but one brigade on the hither side sheltered by rifle pits and redoubts. After a short and sharp engagement they were driven from their works by a charge from the brigade of General HECKMAN, abandoning in their flight all their dead and wounded, and falling back under the

protection of an earthwork completely commanding the fords of the creek. At other points of the line a desultory fire of artillery was kept up all the afternoon, and at dark the skirmishers on either side confronted each other from the opposite bank of Swift Creek. The enemy appear to hold a strong position here, from which it will be necessary to dislodge him before an advance can be made on Petersburg. Though the possession of that place is important to secure our hold upon the railroad, we have a strong position in its vicinity, and General BUTLER, as will be seen by his dispatch published elsewhere, has full confidence that he will be able to maintain his ground.

The success of the naval part of the expedition has not thus far been remarkable. One of the smaller gunboats, the *Commodore Jones*, once a ferryboat, was destroyed by a torpedo on the 6th instant, and two others, the *Shoshonee*, and the *Brewster*, an army gunboat, by explosion. The destruction of the *Commodore Jones* involved the loss of the paymaster, Mr. E. T. CHAPMAN, killed, and about fifty of the crew killed and wounded. Thus far, nothing has been undertaken by our iron-clads beyond covering the landing of the troops.

In concert with the operations of General GRANT, we have the movement of Generals SIGEL and COUCH, with a strong column, up the Shenandoah Valley, for the purpose of guarding against possible movements on the right flank of our main Army, and of undertaking such offensive operations as may be found expedient. From Western Virginia, too, our troops are closing in about the Rebel capital. As none of these detached columns have strength sufficient for independent action, their importance depends entirely upon the successful advance of General GRANT. A failure in the main attack will, of course, render nugatory any success on their part, though in case of the final defeat of General LEE, they will, doubtless, be able to furnish efficient reinforcement to follow up our success. Indeed, it is to be hoped that they may come within supporting distance in season to influence the issue of the present contest with LEE.

As we surmised last week, the cannon of the Army of the Potomac find an answering echo in the artillery of General SHERMAN, who seconds the movement of his chief in Virginia by an advance in force against the Rebel positions in Georgia. We have as yet no detailed report of operations in that vicinity, though we have the gratifying but somewhat indefinite assurance that everything at last accounts was going on in a most satisfactory manner. Our advance was in three columns, THOMAS moving against the front of the Rebel position, while SCHOFIELD advanced from Cleveland, thirty miles northeast of Chattanooga. In the meantime, General McPHERSON, by a rapid circuitous march of some forty or fifty miles, had thrown himself upon the Rebel line of communications at Resaca, a station on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, at the crossing of the Oostanaula River, eighty-four miles from Atlanta and fifteen miles south of Dalton. On Saturday, the Rebels were driven by General THOMAS from Tunnel Hill, some ten miles northwest of Dalton, and took up a strong position at Buzzards' Roost, on Mill Creek, five or six miles nearer Dalton. The last report we receive is that "after three days' heavy skirmishing, in which all the corps participated, we had driven the Rebels back to Rocky Ridge and Buzzard Roost Mountain, from which we are fast expelling them."

Our gunboats have made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Rebel ram *Albemarle* which appeared in the waters of Albemarle Sound on the 5th, accompanied by her satellite the *Cotton Plant*, and the *Bombshell*, captured at Plymouth. She was attacked by the *Miami*, *Whitehead*, *Ceres*, *Commodore Hull*, *Sassacus*, *Wyalusing*, and *Mattabesett*, but succeeded in escaping apparently unhurt, after a three hours' fight. Our gunboats, which were but slightly injured, re-took the *Bombshell* with all on board, thirty-four persons. The *Sassacus* ran into the ram at full speed but without inflicting any damage. We lost eight killed, twenty-six wounded, and several badly scalded by steam from the boiler of the *Sassacus* which was struck by a 100-pound Parrott shot.

A cavalry dash was made by the Rebels on Newbern on Sunday, the 1st, but they were driven off by the gunboats *Commodore Barney* and *Louisiana*.

The Rebels are taking advantage of the withdrawal of General GILLMORE from South Carolina to restore Fort Sumter, at which they are at work as busy as beavers. Fire has been re-opened on the fort from Morris Island, and a combined attack by land and sea is rumored.

From Louisiana we have nothing cheerful to report, and we have not space to record full particulars of our disasters. General BANKS was at Alexandria at last accounts with a force sufficiently strong for the defensive, but he does not appear to have been able to render any assistance to our gunboats in the Red River, though positive orders for him to do so are said to have gone from General GRANT. On the 5th inst. three of our transports and the gunboat *Signal* were

destroyed by a Rebel battery, twelve miles below Alexandria. It is little satisfaction to learn that the battery was armed with guns taken from General BANKS. The gunboat *Juliet* has also been destroyed and others have suffered severely, and the *Covington* and *Eastport* blown up to save them from the Rebels. As a necessary consequence of the repulse of General BANKS, General STEELZ has been obliged to fall back to Little Rock. He had a sharp race with MARMADUKE for the possession of the city, and lost heavily in stores and ammunition on his retreat, breaking through the lines of PRICE, who sought to detain him.

#### THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

The following account of the battles of the 5th, 6th and 7th inst., comes to us from Mr. WILLIAM SWINTON, who accompanies General GRANT in his Virginia campaign:—

TODD'S TAVERN, Va., Sunday, May 8, 1864.

The details of the wonderful three days' battle of the Wilderness, which closed last night just as the blood-red sun went down behind the margin of the Rapidan, will have given you some idea of the labyrinth of action through which its course ran, and the maze of tactics out of which it was evolved. But the battle of the Wilderness must remain, for the present, undescribed, for the reason that it is really indescribable. I remember a frequent observation of General ROSCRANS, that with us war is only "bush-whacking on a large scale." Now, if this is true of the kind of ground on which many of our battles have been fought, the analogy holds still more forcibly in the wild, tangled pine woods in whose thickets and along whose margins the prodigious Indian fight of Thursday, Friday and Saturday raged.

No man can claim that he saw this battle, and although undoubtedly it had a line and formation of its own, it would puzzle even the Commanding General to lay it down on the map. There is something horrible and yet fascinating in the mystery shrouding this strangest of battles ever fought—a battle which no man could see—and whose progress could only be followed by the ear. It is, beyond a doubt, the first time in the history of war, that two great armies have met, each with at least two hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, and yet placed in such circumstances as to make this vast enginee totally useless. Not a score of pieces were called into play in the whole affair, and I may mention it as a fact strikingly illustrative of this battle, that out of the three thousand wounded in the hospitals of HANCOCK's command alone, not one of the wounds is a shell wound. In like manner our cavalry has been totally useless, as cavalry. In all their engagements the men have been compelled to dismount and fight on foot, and the horse, except for locomotion, has been a hindrance rather than a help. In such circumstances, in the utter impossibility of manoeuvring or effecting any grand combination, the difficulty of generalship is enormously increased. It will also be inferred, from the circumstances in which the battle of the Wilderness was fought, that it was quite impossible for it to be decisive in its results. The combat lasted three days, but it might have been prolonged a fortnight longer and still left the issue undecided. Now that it is ended by the withdrawal of the enemy, though we are hardly justified in calling the result a *victory* in the positive sense of the word, yet, if it be considered that the enemy was signally foiled in the purpose with which he sought battle in the Wilderness, that he was compelled to fall back, discomfited, and that we are in vigorous pursuit, under circumstances that give us the shorter line of advance on Richmond, even the most cautious and skeptical will admit the gross and scope of the action to be a most substantial advantage to our arms.

When GRANT, on Wednesday night and Thursday morning, threw his Army across the Rapidan at Germanna and Ely's Fords, the enemy's position was turned, and the labor of a twelvemonth brought to naught. The chief consideration that prompted the flanking movement on the enemy's right rather than on his left, was, doubtless, that a successful movement by the former direction would uncover for us water communications by Aquia Creek or Urbana—an advantage not to be overlooked, and, indeed, indispensable in any protracted march toward Richmond. The disadvantage is, that the line of march southward from the points of crossing leads through a region in which no general would seek to fight a battle. I mean, of course, the "Wilderness," a wild tract of barren country, overspread with a thick growth of stunted pine, extending from Chancellorsville up to Mine Run. By changing front by the right, LEE had it in his power, using the Orange and Chancellorsville turnpike and the Orange and Chancellorsville plank road, to strike us at right angles. The only escape would be to make our passage of the Rapidan a surprise—a conception which was very happily carried out. The march to the river having been made during the night of Wednesday, Thursday morning found the whole army planted safely on the south side of the Rapidan, and well in hand. So complete indeed seems to have been the surprise, that even

after the whole Army had passed the river, our signal officers reported the Rebels still busy on their works on the Rapidan.

But, of course, it was not long before LEE became fully aware of the situation, and he promptly changed front, and pushed out to strike us by the two roads already named, which, as you will observe, run from west to east, and strike the road on which we must advance (the Germanna and Chancellorsville plank road), precisely at right angles. This was a masterly movement, for it obliged GRANT to halt, form line of battle, and dispose his force in such a way as to cover the fords, by which all our teams were yet to pass, and which it was absolutely necessary to keep open in order to preserve our line of communication.

This, then, was how it came, strategically, that we were compelled to fight the battle of the Wilderness—an encounter which I am very sure both General GRANT and General MEADE would gladly have avoided, had it been possible to do so. This much credit at least is due to General LEE, whose manoeuvre was one of great boldness and rapidity. Whether General LEE intended merely to delay our advance and gain time for the new combinations necessitated by our successful crossing of the Rapidan, or whether he chose this line as one on which to try the gage of a decisive battle, in the hope of defeating us in the same way as he did in the same region (Chancellorsville) at the same period of last year, is a question which I have no means of determining, although the desperate vigor of the three days' attack would give strong color to the probability of the latter design. And it must be confessed his advantages were great. He crowded us into a restricted triangle, densely wooded, with few roads, which we knew imperfectly, and with the whole of our vast trains yet to be brought over the river. On the other hand, the enemy knew the country; with fifty thousand men he could here do as much as we with a hundred thousand, and he had the strong line of Mine Run, six miles in his rear, to fall back upon in case of repulse. When I say that after three days' fight, in which he with desperate fury threw himself repeatedly against every point of our line—right, left and centre—in the hope of breaking through and rolling us up, he has been compelled to retire discomfited, the sum and substance of the story is told.

Thursday morning found WARREN's corps (the Fifth) at Old Wilderness tavern, on the Germanna and Chancellorsville plank road, five miles south of the ford, and SEDGWICK in his rear, on the same road, and extending down to the river. HANCOCK's corps, on the same day, crossed the river at Ely's Ford, five or six miles further down the river, under orders to move to Shady Grove Church. BURNSIDE's corps was to remain behind for twenty-four hours at Culpepper, and then join the main column. The manoeuvre of the enemy compelled General MEADE to form line of battle north and south, and this was done about a mile west of Germanna plank road and parallel to it, SEDGWICK's corps forming the right and resting on the river at Germanna Ford, and WARREN joining his left. Finding the enemy was determined to make a stand here, the order to HANCOCK to move to Shady Grove Church was countermanded, and he was directed to diverge by what is called the Brock road, swing round, come up and form the left of the line.

The disposition above given will have shown that there must be for a considerable time a great interval between our centre (WARREN) and our left (HANCOCK)—an interval which could only be filled by HANCOCK swinging round and connecting with WARREN. The attempts of the enemy were mainly directed to getting possession of the plank road, and planting himself between the two halves of the Army. In this he was completely foiled, for WARREN and SEDGWICK held the front firmly until HANCOCK in the afternoon had completed the line. This was not done without severe loss, especially on the part of WARREN, two of whose divisions, namely, those of WADSWORTH and GRIFFIN, lost each a third of its numbers.

From Chancellorsville, where HANCOCK had bivouacked on Thursday night, he advanced to the intersection of Brock road and the Orange and Chancellorsville plank road, where he found GETTY's division of the Sixth corps. Forming line of battle he attacked at 4 o'clock, and fought very severely until 8, engaging HILL's corps. The enemy held a strong position behind the improvised breastworks and was already in line of battle, while HANCOCK had great difficulty in getting in, as he was marching by the flank to mass, but he stoutly held his position at the cross-roads, from which all the efforts of the enemy could not drive him.

The engagements of Thursday were so far successful that they defeated the purpose of the enemy to advance up the Orange road and penetrate between HANCOCK and WARREN. It was, however, only by the utmost skill and vigor that this was effected, for had the Rebels been able to penetrate a mile further they would have achieved their end.

Unwilling to remain on the defensive, General GRANT, on Thursday night, ordered a general attack along the whole line for 5 o'clock the next morning. BURNSIDE, who had been hitherto in reserve was ordered in, and HANCOCK,

who, as was realized, had a severe part to perform, was strengthened by four divisions taken from the Fifth and Sixth corps, so that he commanded nearly one-half the Army.

Promptly at the hour the flame of battle burst forth all along the line, which, from SEDGWICK's right to HANCOCK's left, had an extent of about seven miles.

On the right SEDGWICK attacked, engaging EWELL, who, however, showed a strong front. The two divisions WARREN has left, namely, those of GRIFFIN and CRAWFORD, badly handled yesterday, content themselves with repulsing the Rebel attack. WADSWORTH, connecting with HANCOCK's right, puts forth a desperate valor, leads in person several charges at the head of his division, has two horses shot under him, and is himself shot in the head and left in the hands of the enemy, but whether dead or alive is not yet known. BURNSIDE, somewhat tardy, is only skirmishing as yet, and has had no serious business. HANCOCK, on the left, attacked promptly at 5 o'clock and gallantly drove the enemy about a mile and a half, taking the Rebel line of rifle-pits and five colors. In their turn the Rebels attack vigorously, and the ammunition of HANCOCK's men being exhausted, they are forced back to their original line at 11 o'clock. The enemy even turns the extreme left, formed by FRANK's brigade of BARLOW's division, which broke in considerable confusion down the road. This, however, was promptly repaired, and the enemy prevented from following up his advantage. After this all remained quiet with HANCOCK until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Hitherto HANCOCK had met only the corps of HILL, but at 4 in the afternoon, LONGSTREET's corps, which had marched twenty-five miles to get into the fight, came up, and LEE prepared to hurl the main weight of his force with a view of doubling up our left flank, and rolling us back on the enemy. The Rebel attack was made at precisely 4, and was made in four lines, the left on the plank road. It was marked by the greatest vigor, and succeeded in breaking our lines. Part of our breastworks got afire, and a portion of the Third and Fourth divisions broke. GIBBONS' division was, however, promptly formed in rear of the break. The brigade of CARROLL (who conducted himself with distinguished gallantry, and though shot through the arm, would not leave the field), forming by the left; the brigade of BROOKS by the right. This was effectual in checking the Rebel advance, and after forty-five minutes of most desperate fighting, the crisis had passed. The heroism and skill of HANCOCK, and the valor of his command had saved our Army. Failing on the left, the Rebels repeated their usual tactics by a night assault on our right, and they succeeded in rolling up the brigade of General TRUMAN SEYMOUR, who was himself captured, but the break did not extend to the other portions of the line, and though some confusion was inseparable from a night assault, the Rebels had gained nothing after all.

The Rebels expended their utmost strength in the battle of Friday, and failed to accomplish any decisive results. It was obvious that they were in very great strength, for they showed a full line along our whole front, extending beyond our right and overtaking our left.

It was, therefore, difficult on Friday night to say whether the enemy would resume the attack or retire. In case of the former alternative, a new and stronger line, considerably contracted, was selected on Friday morning. The attack, however, was not resumed in the morning, and reconnoissances and skirmishes made during the day along the whole line, though developing on the part of the enemy a strong skirmish line, left little doubt that the main portion of his army was retiring.

In this state of facts, Lieutenant-General GRANT formed the determination of throwing forward this Army by a rapid right march toward Spotsylvania. Accordingly, a march of 15 miles was made during the night, and this morning finds the whole Army massed at Todd's Tavern. We shall doubtless, to-day, feel forward toward Spotsylvania Court House, where we shall probably find the enemy in position.

Although no reliable returns of our losses in the three days' fight, it is probable they will reach 15,000. The loss of the enemy cannot vary much from that figure, and we have taken 2,000 prisoners.

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, Va.,  
Monday, May 9—2 P. M.

I have this morning returned from our advanced line of battle, which lies within two and a half miles of Spotsylvania Court-House, the enemy confronting us in force. Our Army reached this position yesterday morning, WARREN's corps having the advance, and heavy fighting took place during the day. It was hoped that we could have reached Spotsylvania before the enemy would be able to make that point; but in the foot-race which the two armies ran on Saturday night from the battle-ground of the Wilderness the Rebels beat us. LONGSTREET, it appears, started at 1 P. M. of Saturday; our advance left at 10 P. M. The two columns marched by parallel roads, but LONGSTREET'

corps had time to arrive and form line of battle, and when our force was thrown out to feel the enemy this morning, he was found in position. Our first attack was made by BARTLETT's brigade of GRIFFIN's division, on the right of the road, with ROBINSON's division on his left. BARTLETT had been ordered by General WARREN to attack in column, under the belief that only Rebel cavalry would be found. Instead of this, however, he ran on the whole of LONGSTREET's corps, and his brigade, already reduced by the fearful losses of the three days' battles of the Wilderness, was frightfully cut up. One of his regiments, the First Michigan, went in a hundred strong and came out with but twenty-five, having lost three-fourths of its number in fifteen minutes. ROBINSON's division, which held the left, was also roughly handled, and broke in disorder. Seeing this, General WARREN seized the division flag and rallied the men in person. Fresh troops were thrown in, and after fighting from 8 a.m. till 12 p.m., our troops had gained the object sought—an open space up to the woods in which the Rebel line was formed. In this engagement General ROBINSON was severely wounded in the leg, and will have to lose his limb.

At 6 p.m., two fresh divisions, namely, those of CRAWFORD (Fifth corps), and GERRY (Sixth corps), were thrown in, and after a severe engagement, lasting for an hour and a half, CRAWFORD carried the Rebel position, took their first line of breastworks, and captured over a hundred prisoners. This ended the action of yesterday. For the numbers engaged, our losses were extremely severe, and will count up to 1,500.

This morning found our line established two and a half miles this side of Spottsylvania Court-House, and securely entrenched. LONGSTREET has also been strengthened by the arrival of EWELL's corps. The Rebel line lies on a ridge a mile in front of the Court-House, and it will be a position somewhat difficult to carry, should it be decided to make a direct attack.

It will be observed on the map that our present position carries us many miles south and in the rear of Fredericksburg, whose famous fortified heights are in our possession, without the need of firing a shot. It will be used as a dépôt and for hospitals, and several thousand of our wounded were yesterday sent there. A small army of 2,500 greybacks have also just been marched by headquarters *en route* to the same point. They are generally hearty-looking fellows, and rather better clad and shod than I have before seen them.

The Army of the Potomac is in superb condition and spirits—in fact, was never before in any such condition. We are going on to Richmond, depend upon it; at least, some more formidable obstacle than has yet appeared will have to present itself to stop us. BUTLER, we see by the Richmond papers of yesterday, is between Pittsburgh and Richmond; SIGEL and AVERILL are in the right place, and you will presently hear from the cavalry corps of this army, under the bold and energetic leadership of SHERIDAN, in a way that will throw all previous raids into the shade.

The headquarters of the Lieutenant-General and General MEADE, are always established near each other, and in action the two Generals and their staffs are always together. General MEADE retains the immediate command of this Army, while General GRANT exercises a general supervision upon the movements over the whole field. In regard to the operations of this Army, the two Generals are in constant consultation, and it would, I think, be hard to say how much GRANT's own practical share in the actual command is. Perhaps I may say that General GRANT indicates the strategic moves and combinations, while General MEADE takes charge of their tactical execution.

#### THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

##### OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

##### SECRETARY STANTON TO MAJOR-GENERAL DIX.

WASHINGTON, May 8—9 a.m.

To General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

We have no official reports from the front; but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon-General that our wounded were being sent to Washington, and will number from six to eight thousand.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made requisition for seven days' grain, and for railroad construction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retiring. This indicates General Grant's advance, and affords an inference of material success on our part.

The enemy's strength has always been most felt in his first blows, and his effort having failed, and our forces not only having maintained their ground, but preparing to advance, lead to the hope of full and complete success; for when either party falls back disorganized by straggling and desertion commence, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken him more than we are weakened.

Nothing later than my last night's dispatch has been received from General Butler.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at five o'clock, p.m., yesterday, states that General Thomas had occupied Tunnel Hill, where he expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position at Buzzard Roost Pass, North of Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place, but no real fight.

Nothing later than my last night's dispatch has been received from General Butler.

You may give such publicity to the information transmitted to you as you deem proper.

It is designed to give accurate official statements of what is known to the Department in this great crisis, and to withhold nothing from the public.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

##### SECRETARY STANTON'S SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 8—5 p.m.

Major-General JOHN A. DIX, New York:

We are yet without any official dispatches from the Army of the

Potomac, except those referred to this morning from the Medical Director and Chief Quartermaster, and nothing additional has been received by the Department from any other source. It is believed that no fighting took place yesterday.

A part of the wounded arrived in ambulances this morning at Rappahannock Station, and are on the way in by railroad. The Department will probably receive dispatches by that train, which will arrive to-night.

A dispatch from General Butler, just received, and which left him yesterday, states that a demonstration had been made by his forces on the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and had succeeded in destroying a portion of it so as to break the connection; that there had been some severe fighting, but that he had succeeded. He heard from a rebel deserter that Hunter was dangerously wounded, Pickett also, and Jones and Jenkins were killed.

Nothing further has been heard from General Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

#### THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 9—10:45 a.m.

Major-General DIX:

We have intelligence this morning by scouts direct from the Army as late as Saturday evening, but no official reports. The general results may be stated as a success to our arms. The fighting on Friday was the most desperate known in modern times. I deeply regret to say that the country will have to mourn the death of that accomplished soldier, Brigadier-General Wadsworth, who was struck in the forehead by a ball, at the head of his command, while leading them against one of the enemy's strongest positions. His remains are in our hands, in charge of Colonel Sharpe. General Webb was wounded. General Jones of the Rebel army was killed. The condition of our army is represented to be most admirable. Their cool, determined courage has in every instance proved too much for the desperate fury of the Rebels, who have been driven at all points. There has been no straggling. At the latest accounts Hancock was pushing forward rapidly by the left to Spottsylvania Court-House, and yesterday heavy cannonading was heard at Aquia Creek from that direction until 3 o'clock. We have lost some prisoners. One regiment, the 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, charged through an abattoir of the enemy, but were unable to get back, and most of them were captured. We have also taken a large number of prisoners, supposed to be more than we lost.

The wounded had not yet arrived at the point where the trains were to receive them. The Medical Director reports that a large proportion were slight wounds. Artillery was not used on either side the first two days.

There is nothing later from General Butler than the dates of my last dispatch. General Sherman was heard from last night. He had been all day reconnoitering the enemy's position, and would attack to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

#### FOURTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9—11:30 a.m.

To Major-General DIX:

This Department has just received from General Butler the official report of General Lee of the operations of Friday. He says their loss in killed is not large, but they have many wounded. He grieves to announce that General Longstreet was severely wounded, General Jenkins killed, and General Pegram badly wounded on Thursday, and that it is supposed that General Stafford will recover. He thanks a merciful God that every advance on their (General Grant's) part has been repulsed. He states that our forces attacked them and caused some confusion. General Wadsworth's body fell into their hands, but our reports this morning state that it is now in our possession, under charge of Colonel Sharpe, as stated in my first dispatch this morning. The belief is here that Lieutenant-General Grant is achieving a complete victory.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

#### FIFTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9—4 p.m.

Major-General DIX:

Dispatches have just reached here direct from General Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is "On to Richmond." We have taken 2,000 prisoners.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

#### SIXTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 9—4 p.m.

A bearer of dispatches from General Meade's headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday. Our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday.

The rebels were in full retreat for Richmond by the direct road. Hancock passed through Spottsylvania Court-House at daylight yesterday. Our headquarters at noon yesterday were twenty miles south of the battle-field. We occupy Fredericksburg. The 22d New York Cavalry occupied that place at 8 o'clock last night. The depot for our wounded is established at Fredericksburg.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

#### SEVENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 10—1:30 P.M.

Major-General DIX:

I forward a dispatch this moment received from General Butler. It tells the story.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

#### HEADQUARTERS, NEAR BERMUDA LANDING, May 9, 1864.

To EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War

Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With seventeen hundred cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy, and have safely brought them to our present position.

These were colored cavalry, and are now holding position as our advance towards Richmond.

General Kautz, with three thousand cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up the James river, forced the Blackwater and burned the railroad bridge at Stony Creek, below Petersburg, cutting in two Beauregard's forces at that point.

We have landed here, entrenched ourselves, destroyed many miles of railroad, and got a position which, with proper supplies, we can hold out against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies.

Beauregard, with a large portion of his command, was left south by the cutting of the railroad by General Kautz. That portion which reached Petersburg under Hill I have whipped to-day, killing and wounding many and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well-contested fight.

Lieutenant-General Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's forces.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

#### EIGHTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

To Major-General DIX:

A dispatch from General Sherman, received at midnight, states that we are fighting for the possession of Rocky Face Ridge, and I have knowledge that McPherson took Snake Creek Gap, and was within seven miles of Resaca this morning.

You will remember that on Saturday the rebels were forced from Tunnel Hill by General Thomas, and took a position at Buzzard Roost, in a bend of Mill Creek, just north of Dalton.

This is represented to be a very strong position, which General Thomas was unable to drive the enemy from on a former occasion, when he advanced on Dalton; but Resaca is a position on the railroad, about fifteen miles south of Dalton, and this will place McPherson, with a strong corps of veteran troops, in the rear of the enemy, while Thomas advances upon the front, and Schofield closes in on the flank from Cleveland.

It is probable that a great battle was fought on that line yesterday, and may be now in progress.

General Joe Johnston commanded the Rebel forces.

Nothing since my last dispatch has been heard from the Army of the Potomac or from General Butler.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

#### NINTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 11—11:30 A.M.

To Major-General DIX:

Dispatches from General Grant, dated at 8 o'clock this morning, have just reached this Department. He says: "We have now ended the sixth day of very heavy fighting. The result to this time is much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy, as well as those of the enemy. I think the loss of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over five thousand prisoners in battle, whilst he has taken from us but few except stragglers. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

The Government is sparing no pains to support him.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

#### TENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11, 1864.

Major-General DIX:

Dispatches from the Army of the Potomac have just reached here, bearing date to 5 o'clock, P.M., of yesterday. Both armies at that time held their positions at Spottsylvania Court House without any material change.

The enemy had been driven to their breastworks.

The 6th Corps, under General Wright, had carried the first line of the enemy's rifle-pits.

There had been heavy skirmishing during the day.

Our wounded had reached Fredericksburg, and during the night, some were brought up to Washington.

The Surgeon-General reports that ample supplies of nurses, surgeons, and medical stores have gone forward.

There has been nothing heard from General Sherman or General Butler since my last dispatch of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

#### ELEVENTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 11, 1864.

To Major-General DIX:

No intelligence has been received by this Department from the Army of the Potomac since my dispatch of this morning.

A dispatch from General Sherman, dated at Tunnel Hill, 7½ P.M., May 10, states that McPherson had not attacked the enemy at Resaca, having found their position strongly fortified, and had taken his position at Snake Creek Gap.

General Sherman was in front of Buzzard Roost Gap, waiting the arrival of part of his forces.

This dispatch came by way of Knoxville and Cumberland Gap, having been delayed over twenty-four hours in consequence of a heavy storm that broke down all the lines south of Nashville.

No intelligence has been received to-day from General Butler's command, except that 300 Rebel prisoners, including one negro, had arrived at Fortress Monroe from City Point in charge of a negro guard.

From Banks' command nothing of recent date has been received.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

#### OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

OFF CITY POINT, Va., May 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D.C.:

We have seized Wilson's Wharf Landing. A brigade of Wild's colored troop are there. At Fort Wharf Landing two regiments of the same brigade have landed. At City Point Hinks' division, with the remaining troops and battery, have landed. The remainder of both the Eighteenth and Tenth Army corps are being landed at Bermuda Hundred, above the Appomattox.

No opposition experienced thus far. The movement was apparently a complete surprise. Both Army corps left Yorktown during last night. The Monitors are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing and above City Point. The operations of the fleet have been conducted to-day with energy and success. Generals Smith and Gillmore are pushing the landing of the men. General Graham, with the Army gunboats, led the advance during the night, capturing the signal station of the rebels.

Colonel West, with eighteen hundred cavalry, made several demonstrations from Williamsburg yesterday morning. General Butler left Suffolk this morning with his cavalry, for the service indicated during the conference with the Lieutenant-General.

The New York flag-of-truce boat, was found lying at the wharf, with four hundred prisoners, whom she had not time to deliver. She went up yesterday morning.

We are landing troops during the night—a hazardous service in the face of the enemy.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

A. F. PUFFER, Captain and A. D. C.

#### CASUALTIES AMONGST OFFICERS.

THOUGH the following list of casualties has been prepared with great care, and is as complete as it is possible now to make it, we cannot in every case vouch for its accuracy. Most of the names have been compared with the official rosters:

##### KILLED.

Major-General John Sedgwick, Captain Dennis E. Barnes, 23d N.Y.

Tracy, 65th N.Y.

Jas A. McIntyre, 28th Mass.

H. Bell, 15th Pa.

W. Scott, 11th Pa.

Wm Walker, 2d N.Y.

Samuel F. Kerr, 2d Pa. Yols.

Robinson, 61st Penn.

Ash, 5th Pa. cavalry

Phelan, 9th Mass.

McGuire, 5th N.Y. cavalry

Benj Davis, 22d Mass.

J G Copley, 86th N.Y.

Robert Barton, 86th N.Y.

Carpenter, 4th Vt

Lieutenant Caldwell, A.D.C., 3d Brig.

2d Div., 2d Army Corps.

Lieutenant J. F. Ashby, 10th Mass.

Lieutenant Goodfellow, 35th Pa.

Lieutenant Carley Swan, 1st N.Y.

Lieutenant Liston R. Gray, 93d N.Y.

Lieutenant Norman Eldridge, 93d N.Y.

Lieutenant Wm B. Hutchinson, 24th Mich.

Lieutenant Hamilton, 14th N.Y.

Lieutenant T. S. Bailey, 43d N.Y.

Lieutenant and Adjutant J. F. Elkin, 1st N.J.

Lieutenant Leonidas, 3d Maine.

Lieutenant Lockwood, 12th N.Y.

Lieutenant Wm Walker, 14th N.Y.

Lieutenant Peter Froelich, H, 14th N.Y.

Lieutenant Charles H. Hickmott, 49th N.Y.

Lieutenant B. Dodge, 2d Maine.

Lieutenant McKinley, 19th Pa.

Andrew Wood, 97th N Y  
W S Granatayn, 140th N Y  
N G Bartholomew, 76th N Y  
Geo F. Tak, 10th N Y, foot am-  
bulance  
H P Smith, 93d N Y  
Dewey, 19th N Y, thigh  
Trip, 39th N Y  
J E Murray, 62d N Y  
L N Tucker, 18th Mass  
Samuel Smith, 9th Mass  
L W Tucker, 16th Mass  
J O'Leary, 18th E, 9th Mass  
David Mar, 18th Mass  
Jno Mockley, 9th Mass  
Thos Blatchford, D, 32d Mass  
Jas McNamara, B, 9th Mass  
Thos Hackett, 9th Mass  
John Andrews, K, 37th Mass  
W H Loring, 4th Mass  
A L Hopkins, 1st Mass, ankle  
We have on hand many more names of officers killed and wounded, and we are constantly in receipt of numerous additions to the sad list, but our space compels us to forego the publication of more this week.

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**BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAYS.**

BRIGADIER-General ALEXANDER HAYS, who fell in the battle of Thursday, May 5, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., and was about 40 years of age. He graduated at West Point in the year 1844, HANCOCK and PLEASONTON being among his classmates. He entered the Army as a brevet second lieutenant of the Fourth United States infantry, and on the 18th of June, 1846, was fully commissioned a second lieutenant of the Eighth infantry. He fought during the Mexican war, and was breveted from May 9, 1846, first lieutenant for gallantry, etc., at the battles of Resaca de la Palma and Palo Alto. He was also Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General LANE, and became distinguished in a conflict near Atlitico and in the battle of Sequaltipan. On the 12th of April, 1848, he resigned his connection with the Army, and became engaged as an iron manufacturer in Venango County, Pa., from which occupation he was called by the outbreak of this war. Entering the Volunteer service as Colonel of the 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, he was appointed Captain in the 16th regiment of infantry, to date from May 14, 1861. During the Peninsula campaign he was attached with his regiment to the First brigade, Third division (General KEARNEY'S), Third Army corps, under General HEINTZELMAN. He participated with gallantry in the battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. He was nominated for a brevet of major of the United States Army, to date from May 31, 1862. He also distinguished himself during the seven days' contests, and was nominated for a brevet of lieutenant-colonel, from June 30, 1862, for the battles of Glendale and Malvern Hill. He took part in the Maryland campaign, was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers on September 29, 1862, participated in the Fredericksburg battle, and was wounded during the battle of Chancellorsville, while in command of the Second brigade of the Third division, Second Army corps. At the battle of Gettysburgh he was in command of the Third division of his corps, and after the wounding of General HANCOCK was temporarily in command of the corps. When General WARREN was appointed corps commander, General HAYS returned to the Third division, and led it through the battles of Auburn, October 13; Bristoe Station, October 14, and the affair at Mine Run, November, 1863. When the Army of the Potomac was reorganized for the present campaign, General HAYS was placed in command of the Second brigade, BIRNEY'S Third division, Second corps, under General HANCOCK.

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**BRIGADIER-GENERAL WADSWORTH.**

AMONG the civilian soldiers whom this war has given to the country, none have held a higher place in the public esteem than Brigadier-General JAMES S. WADSWORTH, who fell bravely fighting his division in the Army of the Potomac, on Friday, May 6th. Though lacking the experience and training of the educated soldier, General WADSWORTH has established an honorable reputation as a gallant, energetic and conscientious officer. A man of strong convictions and earnest spirit, he entered with his whole soul into a contest which awakened all the instincts of his patriotism; proving the sincerity of his purpose by a self-devotion, to which he has set the final seal in the sacrifice of his life. Acting as a Commissioner to the Peace Convention held in Washington in 1861, under an appointment from the Legislature of New York, when it became evident that war was inevitable, he was prompt to offer his services to the Government. When communication with the Capital was cut off, he chartered two ships upon his own responsibility, loaded them with provisions and proceeded with them to Annapolis, where they arrived most opportunely to supply the pressing necessities of the Government.

Commencing his military career as a volunteer aide to General McDOWELL at the first battle of Bull Run, upon the recommendation of that General in his official report, General WADSWORTH was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers August, 1861; became military Governor of the District of Columbia March, 1862; and was assigned to the command of a division in the Eleventh corps, Army of the Potomac, in the following December. At the battle of Gettysburgh he displayed high qualities as a soldier in the command of his division, which was actively engaged.

Previous to the commencement of the Rebellion General WADSWORTH was widely known as a country gentleman of large landed possessions in Western New York, who, to the advantages of great wealth, united a generous philanthropy and public spirit, which gave him a just title to the respect and consideration which secured him so large an influence in the community where he was best known. During his administration as military Governor of Washington, he became a candidate for the gubernatorial chair of his native State, but was defeated by Elion. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the present incumbent.

General WADSWORTH was born at Genesee, N. Y., October 30th, 1807; received his academic education at Harvard and Yale Colleges, and was admitted to the bar after a course of study at Albany, N. Y., and afterward in the office of DANIEL WEBSTER. His father was the brother of General WADSWORTH, whose name is associated with the contest along our Northern frontier during the war of 1812. From both his father and his uncle, who died a bachelor, he inherited large estates; his patrimonial possessions comprising an estate of princely magnificence in the rich valley of the Genesee, in Western New York. In the care of this estate and attention to the interests of local politics and State legislation his time was occupied, until the breaking out of this war called him to a larger field of activity.

We append the following general order issued by the Governor of New York, on the 10th instant:—

I announce with painful feelings the loss of General JAMES S. WADSWORTH, in the recent battles on the Rapidan. He met death bravely, at the head of the forces under his command. A leading and wealthy citizen, he exercised a wide influence by the vigor and energy of his character. As a public man he was always decided and resolute in demanding purity of legislation and an economical and wise administration of the affairs of our own State. Long prominent among us in civil life, when the war broke out he was prompt and among the first to join the Army. From the outset an ardent supporter of the war, to him belongs the merit of freely periling his own person in upholding the opinions which he advocated. Assigned at once to a high military position, he has been up to the day of his death actively and earnestly devoting himself to the performance of his military duties.

As a mark of respect for his memory, the American flag will be displayed at half-mast on the Capitol and upon all the arsenals of the State.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief  
J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

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COLONEL A. B. CHAPMAN

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COLONEL ALFORD B. CHAPMAN, who lost his life in the explosion of the *USS Maine* in 1898.

recent battle of the Wilderness, was born in the city of New York about the year 1837. He had been for eight years connected with the Seventh militia regiment, where he acquired that fondness for military affairs and those ideas of military discipline which he has since illustrated in actual service. He raised a company on the breaking out of the Rebellion, which was attached to the 57th regiment New York Volunteers. Though the youngest captain in his regiment by years, and one of the youngest by seniority, he was soon, on the recommendation of his brother officers, appointed major, and afterwards was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the loss of the lamented Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. PARISEX, who was killed at Antietam. Colonel S. K. Zook (killed at Gettysburgh) being promoted to be Brigadier-General, Colonel CHAPMAN rose to the command of the regiment.

He offered his services to his country not from a motive of vanity or selfishness, but from a sincere conviction that the Rebellion was causeless as wicked, and that duty called him to the field. He was daring in action, conscientious in forming his opinions, sincere, frank, courteous to his companions, and a man worthy of imitation by every soldier. No better man has given his life in this unhappy contest.

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**BRIGADIER-GENERAL WADSWORTH.**

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—ORITHA BY

**OBITUARY.**  
**CAPTAIN A. RICHMOND RAWSON.**  
CAPTAIN A. RICHMOND RAWSON, of the 14th regiment Rhode Island and heavy artillery, died in the city of Providence, R. I., on the 5th instant, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. Captain RAWSON was one of the first to respond to the call of President LINCOLN for 75,000 men, and went out in the First Rhode Island regiment as a sergeant. When the Third regiment was formed he was commissioned as lieutenant, accompanied the regiment on the Port Royal expedition, and remained with it until a few months since, when he was selected by His Excellency as a proper person for a command in the Fourteenth regiment. He passed a creditable examination before Major-General CASWY'S Board, and was commissioned as Captain. His services with the latter regiment were, however, very brief, for he was soon attacked by disease which deprived the aid of his physician, and has at last terminated fatally. He was a young man of fine attainments, and highly respected by all who shared his acquaintance.

A CLERGYMAN writes from the Army of the Potomac of an interview with Lieutenant-General Grant, whom he met sitting in a once elegant mansion, with a New York paper in his hand, quietly enjoying his cigar. Like every one else who meets him, we were charmed with his quiet, modest simplicity and manly bearing. He is a low-voiced, diffident man, with fair skin and brown hair—looks younger even than Fremont, and talks slowly, like one used to keeping his own secrets. He says he "never had even a headache." God grant he may have no heartache during the coming eventful month! When I rallied him pleasantly about the traditional "cigar," which he used as Napoleon did the snuff-box, he smilingly replied, "When the war is over, I am going to give it up." He has the most unbounded confidence of the troops; in every tent we hear the same spontaneous testimony.

JAMES W. Fitzpatrick, of New York, assistant surgeon at the Harewood Hospital, Washington, died last week.

MAJOR-GENERAL Foster has been ordered to the command the Department of the South.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquires in regard to tactical and other matters.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

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The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, NEW YORK.

PUBLICATION OFFICE 192 BROADWAY, CORNER OF JOHN STREET.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS who change their residences at this season, are requested to give notice of the fact at our office, No. 39 PARK ROW, in order that the addressees of their paper may be altered accordingly.

THE editorial and business offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL have been removed to No. 39 PARK ROW, (Daily Times Building), directly opposite the City Hall Park, second floor front.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

## THE GRAND CAMPAIGN.

SEVEN days' terrific fighting is the record of the Army of the Potomac for the first week of the summer campaign against Richmond. Seven days unparalleled in the history of the war, and which find but a partial field for comparison even in the memorable seven days' struggle along the Peninsula. There has been little attempt to win victories by strategy, and the contested ground itself has set narrow limits even to tactical manœuvres. The aim of the Lieutenant-General has been to bring the enemy to bay on a fair field, and to pit Northern against Southern soldiers on equal terms. The result has been a series of determined and bloody encounters, such as even the Potomac Army has not hitherto experienced. We hasten to bear our tribute to their admirable valor and gallantry. They found no protection of artillery, and little of cavalry. There was not often the shock of serried lines, but the stern meeting of man and man in the dense jungles of that wild Virginia region so emphatically called The Wilderness. The long lists of mortality are the simple but irresistible attestation of the fury of their onset and the tenacity of their defense. A narrow strip of ground, fought over many times by the swaying lines, shows the valor of the combatants. Officers and men have fallen side by side on the bloody fields. Nor will the Nation be unmindful of their heroic memories.

Reviewing the field as it lies, we find that the enemy has been pressed slowly, but surely, back from his Rapidan entrenchments to his line of defence along the North Anna. So far there has been achieved substantial success. Again, the enemy has been foiled in his hope of crushing our forces at the outset. The great battle of the Wilderness was no essential part of General GRANT's plan. He did not avoid, but he did not seek it. His plan was to flank the enemy, with or without the battle. To such a statement confirmation is added by the speech of the PRESIDENT, who announced that General GRANT had not been jostled from his original design. The advance was substantially analogous to that of General HOOKER. The battle-ground was the same. The tactics of the enemy the same. But the results were diverse. And on familiar ground, while our Army had yet failed to get into thorough manœuvring position, the enemy fought three days, and then hastily withdrew. Here then also is success.

But the campaign is still undecided. The battle is not yet done. The enemy is still strong, brave, and unyielding. Bitter and bloody work must go on yet; and in the presence of such events, it would be idle to prognosticate the hour or the day of final triumph. Taking courage from the heroism of the troops and the cool determination of their commander, let us also be prepared for momentary reverses.

Our chief ground of faith in the campaign is the conviction that the Rebel army cannot long endure the shocks to which it has been subjected. Obstinate as appears its present front, any day, any hour, may bring news of its sudden break and retreat. When once the conviction of disaster steals into its ranks, and the *morale* of the Rebel army is gone, its disintegration will be as astonishing as its present coherence. Its power of resisting concussion has already been put to the severest test, and that simple, yet admirable policy of visiting its retreating legions with rapid, incessant and merciless shocks, can hardly fail to weaken it beyond endurance. When the crash does come, be it a day, or a month hence, the effect will be astounding.

If other reason be needed for our hope, it may be found in the gradual converging of new forces against the doomed Capital. Reinforcement we need. But reinforcements have already gone forward. And above all, the column of SIGEL is an army of reinforcement, and cannot long fail to press down upon the beleaguered enemy.

We desire to tone pardonable exultation down to the more fitting pitch of determination, and in triumph or reverse to be prepared for either. We are aware of the thousand contingencies which may arrest victory away in the moment of fruition. We are mindful also of the sad experience of the Army of the Potomac in former days. But we cannot conceal our belief that brighter auspices surround the gallant Army, than those of its Peninsular history; and that it is destined to speedy triumph, we cannot entertain a doubt. Let no labor be relaxed till the campaign be brought to happy consummation. So far, all is well.

## THE PLAN OF THE ADVANCE.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT's plan for his advance into Virginia, appears to have been to follow a line of operations nearly corresponding to the direct route from Fredericksburg to Richmond, making his base at Aquia Creek, instead of upon the railroad from Alexandria to Culpepper. To place the Army upon this route he passed around the right of the Rebel position, and was prepared either to accept battle from LEE near the Rapidan, or pursuing his march to occupy Spottsylvania Court-House and the adjacent country. The latter, if accomplished, would have secured for our forces great advantages, the country being much more favorable for operations than that in the vicinity of the Rapidan, which is thickly wooded; and we should also have been near the Rebel line of railroad communication, with the chance of interrupting it. General LEE, however, would not thus permit himself to be outflanked, and having great advantages in his knowledge of the country, was able to move so as to present his full front instead of his flank to us. In doing this he was compelled to fall back and assume a new position.

This statement will explain the complicated struggles of last week, which, although apparently resulting in the main advantageously to our forces, were so long indecisive. The Army started on Wednesday from its position near Culpepper, and marching to the left, crossed at the lower Fords of the Rapidan. On Thursday the cavalry and advance came into collision with the enemy, who had moved from their position to meet us. On Friday the two armies met in full force amidst the dense forests of the Wilderness, and a bloody struggle occurred. LEE failed to check our advance, and therefore retired to Spottsylvania Court-House, in order to assume a new and advantageous position. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, various engagements occurred, but the time was principally occupied by our Army in ascertaining the position of the enemy, and in making arrangements to drive him from it. It was also necessary to employ this interval in disposing of the wounded and procuring supplies. The great encounter took place on Tuesday, and from the reports we receive at the time of writing, there is reason to judge from them that we obtained decided successes, and forced the Rebels to retire still further toward Richmond. Should this prove to be the case, the Rebel government must soon decide upon the alternative of making a desperate and decisive struggle in front of their capital, or of abandoning it for the purpose of concentrating their armies at a point further in the interior of the Confederacy. It is altogether probable that they will adopt the first, for they must feel assured that if Richmond is lost, the Rebellion is virtually ended.

The operations of General BUTLER assume great importance in this connection. If he is able to interrupt permanently the direct communication between Richmond and the South, it will cause much distress in the capital, but will not be decisive, as there are available indirect communications by way of Lynchburg. General BUTLER does not appear to have been able to penetrate to Petersburg, which is the key to an attack upon Richmond from the South. Should LEE, however, retreat to the capital, closely pursued by GRANT, we shall acquire advantages with every mile of progress, for the short railroad communication by way of Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh will be left in our complete control, the Peninsula route will be opened and communication will be established with General BUTLER.

With the imperfect details in our possession it is impossible to speculate upon future movements with any considerable degree of reliability; but it seems to be quite certain that General GRANT will occupy the Fredericksburgh line, getting up his supplies as rapidly as possible, and constantly pushing LEE to prevent the latter from sending off a large detachment to attack General BUTLER. Unless, therefore, the stubborn determination of the Rebels should give way before the severe punishment they are receiving, we must anticipate a continuance of bloody conflicts, in which our sacrifices will be immense, although no immediate adequate results be accomplished. For the whole experience of this war has shown that to *rout* either of the two armies is hardly possible. In a country like Virginia even a defeated army can retain its organization and continue fighting. It may be that the final result will be determined simply by the comparative ability of the combatants for prolonged endurance. We trust, therefore, that complete arrangements have been made for constantly supplying our Army with reinforcements of men and material.

## MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SEDGWICK.

THE Army of the Potomac has lost one of its best soldiers in the death of Major-General JOHN SEDGWICK, killed by the bullet of a sharpshooter on Monday, near Spottsylvania Court-House. While standing with two members of his staff in some entrenchments, directing the placing of some pieces of artillery, he was struck by a bullet in the head—the ball entering near the left eye, and passing out near the right ear, killing him, of course, instantly. We fear that the life of this noble commander has been sacrificed, like that of too many others occupying high positions, through an excess of courage; for the mode of his death would seem to indicate that he was on the advanced line of the troops, and, judging from his previous conduct in this respect, we infer that this was the case.

General SEDGWICK was one of the oldest soldiers in the Army; and long experience in warfare—on the plains, in Mexico, and during the many battles of the Army of the Potomac—had rendered him perfectly indifferent to danger. He always accompanied his advanced troops into a battle, scrutinizing himself the movements of the enemy. Officers associated with him relate many curious anecdotes of his apparent partiality for establishing his headquarters in the most exposed situations. His conduct in this respect was probably prompted, not only by long familiarity with danger, but also by the highest instincts of a noble and conscientious nature, leading him to share all the dangers of his troops, and to encourage them by his example. For this, every soldier in his command loved him, and all were ready to follow "Uncle JOHN" in any enterprise, no matter what the perils to be encountered.

In personal character General SEDGWICK was plain, honest, genial, affectionate, and thoroughly reliable. He had no ostentation, no vanity, and was quiet and unpretending in demeanor. In private intercourse all esteemed and loved him as a friend. His nature was as simple and as ingenuous as that of a boy. But as a commander he was strict in enforcing military duties, understood perfectly well all the minutiae of his profession; and without making any appeals to his men, created enthusiasm in them by the influence of his character. As a consequence, his command was always in the most perfect condition. The Sixth corps, which he has commanded for over a year, had a prominent reputation for its completeness in all details of effectiveness. Under his leadership it has

performed services which entitle it to the highest honor. At the time of the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, under General HOOKER, one year ago, General SEDGWICK was left with his corps at Fredericksburg, and, receiving orders from General HOOKER to join him by piercing the enemy's rear, General SEDGWICK captured the famous heights in the rear of Fredericksburg by a succession of brilliant charges; continuing his march he met a force of at least double his numbers, and held his ground against them for an entire day. The result of the action at Chancellorsville made these efforts unavailing, and General SEDGWICK brought his corps safely across the Rappahannock, though its capture was imminent.

When the Army was marching to meet the Rebels in Pennsylvania last June, General SEDGWICK was on the extreme right of the line, and held a place thirty miles distant from Gettysburg, when he received the order to march thither. He made a forced march by night, and arrived at Gettysburg in time to retrieve the disasters of the second day's fight. The march was one of the most rapid in the history of the war, and one of the most important in its results. Another brilliant achievement was effected during the movement across the Rappahannock last fall, when General SEDGWICK stormed and carried an entrenched position on the bank of that river, capturing about fifteen hundred prisoners. In addition to these individual achievements, General SEDGWICK and his corps have participated in all the operations of the Army of the Potomac during the last year.

General SEDGWICK was about fifty years of age, was born in Connecticut, and was graduated at West Point in 1833. On the 1st of July, 1837, he was breveted second lieutenant of the Second artillery, and received his full commission on the same day. On the 19th of April, 1839, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy. He served in Mexico, and was breveted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, with rank from August 20, 1847. He received another brevet, major, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, dating from September 13, 1847. He commanded his company and became distinguished in the attack upon San Cosmo gate, Mexico City. On the 26th of January, 1849, he was made a full captain of artillery. On the 8th of March, 1855, he was appointed major of the First United States cavalry (a newly-organized regiment), and served in Kansas, commanding at Fort Riley during 1858 and 1859, and at Fort Wise in 1860. He held this position at the breaking out of the present Rebellion. On the 16th of March, 1861, he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the Second United States cavalry, and on the 25th of April, 1861, was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fourth United States cavalry. He was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers on August 31, 1861, and was placed in charge of a brigade of the Army of the Potomac. He was afterwards assigned to the command of the Third division of the Second Army corps, then under the late General SUMNER, and with that command moved upon Manassas. Under that commander he participated in the siege of Yorktown and in the pursuit of the Rebels up the Peninsula of Virginia. At the battle of Fair Oaks, on the 1st of June, 1862, he particularly distinguished himself, and was nominated for and obtained the brevet of a Brigadier-General of the United States Army from May 31, 1862. He participated in the seven days' contest, and was particularly noted at the battles of Savage Station and Glendale. He also took part in the contest before Washington under General POPE. At the battle of Antietam he commanded a division in SUMNER's wing of McCLELLAN's Army, and was wounded twice during the engagement. On this occasion he remained two hours on the field after he was wounded, and had them to be carried away. On the 23d of December, 1862, he was nominated by the PRESIDENT a major-general of volunteers, with a rank dating from July 4, 1862, and was subsequently renominated and confirmed in March, 1863, his rank to date from May 31, 1862. In January, 1863, he was placed in command of the Ninth Army corps, and on the 5th of February, 1863, was transferred to the command of the Sixth Army corps.

Being the senior officer of the Army of the Potomac, he has usually commanded a wing during all operations, and in General MEADE's absence commanded

the entire Army. It has been frequently stated that very important military positions had been offered to him, and that they had been refused. This is probably true, as his high abilities were universally appreciated, and his freedom from ambition would lead him to avoid all peculiar prominence. During the present war the country has lost no officer whose death created a greater vacancy—none who will be more regretted as a man and as a commander, than JOHN SEDGWICK.

APPARENTLY the contest now raging with such extraordinary violence in the East and the West, is to be determined by the numerical superiority of one side or the other. Between the two parties engaged in this war, the strength of the battalions will exercise an influence greater than between any other combatants in the world, for otherwise they have so many points of resemblance and equality—both being such courageous and tenacious fighters, and both commanded with such skill, that decided success can scarcely result from any very great superiority in strategy, or fighting abilities. Have we reserve armies ready formed to reinforce the shattered columns now fighting the greatest battles of history? This is the momentous question of the times. There should be now at least 100,000 men organized at different accessible points, who can be thrown with rapidity upon any part of the vast field where required. We trust that thousands of soldiers hitherto scattered through the country, have by the new policy of concentration been called in and made available for active service. Besides these, every possible effort should be made now to enlist men, and to keep our forces constantly up to their complement. The time may come when 10,000 fresh men reaching GRANT before Richmond, will decide the fate of the Rebellion. The campaign so auspiciously begun should not fail through the want of a few brigades.

THERE are very many of the mental and military characteristics of Lieut.-General GRANT to be discovered in his reports of his actions, and especially in the report of his last battle at Chattanooga. It appears, among other things, that he would not be inclined to give up a field or a purpose on small provocation, but would be apt to contest it with the enemy till it was either decidedly won or decidedly lost. The significance of such sentences as these is apparent.

He sent an order from Chattanooga to General BURNSIDE at Knoxville, saying:

"Should Longstreet move his whole force across the Little Tennessee, an effort should be made to cut his pontoons on that stream even if it sacrificed half the cavalry of the Ohio army."

Further on he addressed the same officer:

"I can hardly conceive the necessity of retreating from East Tennessee. If I did at all, it would be after losing most of the army."

On the 19th of October last, after assuming command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, he telegraphed from Louisville to Major-General THOMAS whose army was in great straits at Chattanooga:

"Hold Chattanooga at all hazards."

THE following dispatches have been addressed by the Secretary of War to Mrs. General GRANT, who is now in New York:

WASHINGTON, 2<sup>nd</sup> p. m., May 9, 1864.  
To Mrs. Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I rejoice to inform you that the latest advices from the front lead to the belief that General GRANT has achieved a complete victory. It is premature to announce a decided result, but our hopes are confident. The General was well when an officer just in left the Headquarters on Saturday evening, which is our latest.

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, May 9th, 1864.

To Mrs. Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Since my last telegram to you this Department have received dispatches direct from General GRANT, dated yesterday, at 11 A. M. He was quite well. He says the result of three days' fight at Old Wilderness was decidedly in our favor; he is now pursuing the Rebels to Richmond. I congratulate you upon his great achievement.

EDWIN M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

THE following officers have been mustered out of service: Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General E. D. Keyes, U. S. A., mustered out as Major-General of volunteers; Major Wm. H. French, U. S. Artillery, mustered out as Major-General of volunteers; Brigadier-General W. A. Gorman, U. S.

Vols.; Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Schriver, Additional Aide-de-Camp.

## THE LATEST AND THE BEST.

We stop our press to insert the following important despatch:

WASHINGTON, May 13—5:30, a. m.

Major-General Dix:

Official dispatches are just received by this department, dated yesterday, 8 A. M., at the battle-field near Spotsylvania Court House. They state that during the night General Hancock marched from his previous position on our right, and occupied the ground between Generals Wright and Burnside, at daylight he attacked with his accustomed impetuosity, forcing the first and then the second line of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of Edward Johnson's division, and part of Early's, together with Major-General Johnson, General Stewart, and from thirty to forty cannon.

The number of prisoners is not given, but are to be counted by thousands.

General Burnside, on the extreme left, opened at the same time with General Hancock, and advanced with comparatively little opposition. His right has formed a junction with General Hancock, and his left is not actively engaged.

General Wright's troops attacked at 7:30 o'clock, and are now at work.

General Warren is demonstrating to hold the enemy in front of his lines.

The rebel works at that point are exceedingly strong.

A dispatch has been received from General Butler, dated "In the field, near Chester station, Virginia, May 12—3:30 p. m."

It states that he is now pressing the enemy near Fort Darling, and has before him all the troops from North and South Carolina that have got up.

Beauregard's courier was captured this morning, going to General Hope in command of Drury's Bluff; he had dispatches stating that Beauregard would join them as soon as the troops came up.

General Gillmore holds the intrenchments, while Smith demonstrates upon Drury and the enemy's lines.

General Kautz, with his cavalry, has been sent to cut the Danville Railroad, near Appomattox Station, and can, perhaps, advance on the James river.

We have had no telegraphic communication with General Sherman since Wednesday.

EDWARD M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER writes to Major-General Peck that "Your (Peck's) being relieved from Newbern by me in no manner implies any censure upon your action, or disapproval of your administration, and was determined upon many days before the order was actually sent, and before it was known or believed that there would be any demonstration upon your command by the enemy. That order was delayed by the necessities of the service in other movements of the department which are solely subjects of explanation."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL STANNARD has been relieved from his command in New York and has gone to Fortress Monroe under orders from the War Department. Brigadier-General De Trobriand is assigned in General Stannard's place over the troops in New York city and harbor.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL KILPATRICK is assigned to the command of the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. Brigadier-General Stoneman commands the cavalry corps which has been recruiting in Kentucky, and is now on the move.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DEVENS, who has concluded a tour of military inspection of the defences of New England, has received orders to report at Fortress Monroe for duty under Major-General Smith.

A DISPATCH dated on the third says: As far as known, the enemy are making no movements in this direction. Everything is perfectly quiet inside our lines, and the weather is clear and pleasant. Kilpatrick left a note at Tunnel Hill yesterday for General Wheeler, saying:—

I came out to meet you on Friday with five hundred men, which you declined; to-day I came with one thousand; next time I will come with my whole command and annihilate you and your minions. Your classmate,

J. H. KILPATRICK, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

## REBEL REPORTS AND COMMENTS.

## THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, May 2, 1864.

Scouts report that the enemy have struck their tents in Culpepper, and that the Yankee army is moving. There are no demonstrations as yet on our front. It is reported that the enemy is moving by both flanks.

A heavy wind storm passed over this place this evening, upsetting a train of cars in its course, and wounding the mail agent.

FREDERICKSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

BURNSIDE's whole corps, excepting the negro brigade, has passed to the front, crossing the river at Rappahannock Station yesterday. The negro brigade of his command has been placed on guard over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from Manassas Junction to Alexandria, relieving the white troops who have heretofore performed that duty. These white troops have also gone to the front. The Yankees are swiftly perfecting the preliminaries of battle, and the struggle cannot be deferred many days.

Their cavalry made reconnoissances to Falmouth last night and the night preceding, and their videttes on the Stafford hills were distant spectators of the tournament which came off here on yesterday.

A review of Major-General FITZ LEE's division of cavalry is announced to take place at Manassas to-morrow.

(From the Richmond Whig, May 4.)

The War Department was in receipt of no information from the Rapidan last night beyond that contained in the Associated Press telegram in the telegraphic column.

The only additional news from the Peninsula is that the number of the enemy landed at West Point up to yesterday was four thousand. They were landing on both sides of the river and had thrown out pickets. Their main body is at Gloucester Point. Several vessels came up to West Point Monday night.

It was rumored last night that a skirmish had occurred at James City; but the report needs confirmation.

A Yankee scouting party, about twenty in number, appeared near Falmouth on Monday.

(From the Richmond Examiner, May 4.)

A dispatch from Orange Court House reports GRANT's army to have struck tents and to have commenced moving. The special dispatch of our army correspondent shows conclusively that the authorities at Washington have been pushing GRANT to make a forward movement, and this whole movement is probably made more in obedience to orders from headquarters than in any hopes he may have of the capture of Richmond.

The War Department was last night without any intelligence from our army; yet private advices, from trustworthy sources, say that our men were never in better spirits and condition, or better prepared for the struggle. Before many days more—even before the setting of to-day's sun—we may hear that the great battle has begun; and when we recollect that it is LEE's army of veterans—men who have faced battle on a dozen fields—we can have no doubts of the result.

There was no news last night, either from North Carolina or the West.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, May 5, 1864.

Hon. Secretary of War:

The enemy crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and Germanna Fords. Two corps of this army moved to oppose him—EVELL's by the old turnpike, and HILL's by the plank-road. They arrived this morning in close proximity to the enemy's line of march. A strong attack was made upon EVELL, who repulsed it, capturing many prisoners and four pieces of artillery.

The enemy subsequently concentrated upon General HILL, who, with his and WILCOX's divisions, successfully resisted the repeated and desperate assaults. A large force of cavalry and artillery on our right were driven back by ROSSAN's brigade. By the blessing of God, we maintained position against every effort until night, when the combat closed. We have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men.

Gallant Brigadier-General J. M. JONES was killed, and General STAFFORD, I fear, mortally wounded, while leading his command with conspicuous valor. R. E. LEE.

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Friday, May 6.

The enemy renewed the attack this morning with great violence, attempting to turn our right and get between us and Richmond. Every attack of the enemy was repulsed. We have driven him some distance on the left, but he is very stubborn on the right, but is now giving way.

Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET had turned the enemy's left, and was steadily pushing him back, when he was severely wounded. He was shot by MAHONE's brigade through mistake. General LONGSTREET is doing well. He and his command saved the day on the right. The artillery took but little part on either side on account of the woods and the nature of the ground. Our loss is very severe, including many valuable officers. General WADSWORTH, of the Yankee army, was killed. The battle was fought in the Wilderness, and will probably be designated as "the battle of the Wilderness." The enemy has been pushed back toward Chancellorsville and Fredericksburgh. Everything looks well for our success.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Friday, May 6.

A considerable engagement occurred yesterday, about twenty miles below here, near PARKER's store, in Spotsylvania County, on the plank road, between part of EVELL's corps and the Fifth corps of the Yankees, including SYKES' Regulars. The engagement lasted from twelve o'clock until night. Our troops repulsed the enemy most handsomely, capturing nine hundred and eighty-one privates and forty-one commissioned officers, who have arrived here.

General J. M. JONES and Colonel WARREN, of the Tenth Virginia were killed, General STAFFORD was mortally wounded.

## Second Dispatch.

The following additional particulars of the fight yesterday, have reached this place:

Generals HEATH and WILCOX were in the fight yesterday; they checked and drove back three corps and two divisions of the enemy. LANE's North Carolina brigade last night surprised and captured three hundred prisoners.

General PEGRAM was painfully wounded in the knee.

From 3 o'clock until night there was very heavy musketry fighting, with but little artillery engaged. COOKE's brigade fought well and lost heavily. THOMAS' and McGOWAN's brigades also suffered considerably. ROSSAN fought WILCOX's whole division of Yankee cavalry with a single brigade, driving them back at all points.

## Third Dispatch.

The attack by the enemy, this morning, was very violent. They were repulsed in every instance. A strong effort was made to turn our right. We drove them on our left, but they were stubborn on our right, until LONGSTREET finally forced them to give way.

General LONGSTREET received a severe wound in the shoulder. General PAUL JENNINGS was mortally wounded. The fighting was principally with musketry, the ground being unsuitable for artillery. Colonel BROWN, of the Virginia Artillery, was killed. The battle was fought near the Wilderness. The enemy have been pushed back to Chancellorsville. Everything looks well. Full accounts will be sent to-morrow.

The Yankee WADSWORTH was killed. Seventeen hundred prisoners have been received here.

## Fourth Dispatch.

Fighting was resumed this morning, mostly with musketry. It is believed that we are driving them. General BENNING was slightly wounded in the arm. Three hundred more prisoners have reached here, and more are on the way. The Richmond Ambulance Committee arrived here this morning.

## ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF RICHMOND.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, May 7.)

The movements of the enemy on the South side, under General W. F. (BALDY) SMITH, are as yet but little known, with the exception of a general intention to flank Drewry's Bluff. A gentleman who left City Point Thursday night about 8 o'clock says that on that afternoon, about 4 o'clock, the enemy landed a force of some 2,000 at City Point, capturing our picket guard of thirty men, under command of Lieutenant DAGGER. Our signal station was also captured, but the men made their escape. The main bulk of the enemy's force proceeded to Bermuda Hundred, about three miles higher up James River, in Chesterfield county, where they landed a force variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand men. He counted forty-one transports, and others could be seen in the distance, coming up James River. This large flotilla was convoyed by three iron-clads (Monitors) and four wooden gunboats.

Bermuda Hundred is near the mouth of the Appomattox River, on its western bank, and but ten miles from Drewry's Bluff. It is also within two or three hours' march of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.

The preparations at Fortress Monroe for the expedition have been very extensive. Three hospital steamships—the State of Maine, Connecticut, and New World—all accompany it, and all the hospitals at Old Point have been cleared out to receive the wounded.

The chief of the iron-clads which accompany the transports is the Onondaga, an entirely new vessel, just finished in New York, which arrived at Fortress Monroe last week. It is claimed by the Yankees that in her all the defects of the Ericsson Monitors are avoided, her turrets being built on a heavier and stronger plan, her ventilation better, and her deck but fifteen inches above water. Her guns throw fifteen-inch shot and rifled shell.

It was rumored on the streets yesterday that the Yankees had struck the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad at Port Walthall Junction; but this report is not confirmed, and last night our troops were still in possession of the post.

The following telegram was received here last night:

PETERSBURGH, May 6, 1864.

Our forces were skirmishing with the enemy's forces near Port Walthall Junction at 6 o'clock this evening.

GEORGE E. PICKETT,

Major-General Commanding.

We learn, in addition to this, that later intelligence announces that the enemy had been driven back.

Last night intelligence was received here that thirty-five of the enemy's gunboats and transports had passed Harrison's Landing, and seventy were in sight, making one hundred and five in all.

Six of the squadrons came up, and one of them, the leading vessel, was blown up by a torpedo. The other five then landed their troops at Curie's Neck.

At last accounts there were several gunboats in sight off Gregory's Farm, two and a half miles from Chaffin's Bluff.

From a dispatch received at the Navy Department from Lieutenant HUNTER DAVIDSON, in charge of submarine defences, we learn that a Yankee gunboat ran foul of one of the torpedo sentinels in the James River yesterday morning and was blown to atoms. He says there is hardly a piece left as big as a row-boat.

The explosion occurred at Deep Bottom, near Aiken's Landing, about twelve miles below the city, and not a soul on board escaped the disaster.

## MOVEMENTS ON THE PENINSULA.

The Yankee force which has been at West Point for a week broke up their camp on Thursday, and when last heard from were marching in the direction of Old Church, in Hanover county. They number about four thousand. It is said that General BUTLER is with this force, though from other sources we hear that he is with BALDY SMITH on the other side of the river.

They have advanced up to the bridge which crosses the Chickahominy River.

## OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN GEORGIA.

DALTON, May 5, 1864.

Contrary to all expectations, the enemy have advanced but little to-day. One division of HOOKER's corps is at Lee & Gordon's Mills. PALMER's corps and one division are in front of Tunnel Hill, occupying our old picket station.

HOWARD's corps and two divisions, between Varnett's Station and Red Clay, are all busily engaged cutting roads, causewaying, and building bridges. Their advance will be necessarily very slow. Numerous deserters have come into our lines to-day and given themselves up, saying that their time expires from the 10th to the 12th, and none of them will fight in the approaching engagements.

DALTON, May 6, 1864.

The enemy have been at a stand-still to-day. They are repairing both railroads as they advance, and have a chain of pickets which renders it impossible to learn what is going on inside. The enemy's pickets were eleven miles from Tunnel Hill at 2 o'clock. General JOHNSTON has issued an order granting pardon to all persons under arrest, except those accused of plundering and pilfering.

(From the Richmond Whig, April 30.)

## THE DUTY OF THE PEOPLE OF RICHMOND.

That a great struggle is about to take place for the possession of Richmond is conceded on all hands. The enemy is marshalling his cohorts on the Rappahannock and the Peninsula, and that a last desperate effort will be made to overrun Virginia and occupy her ancient capital is admitted by the enemy himself. What, then, becomes the duty of the people of Richmond in view of the mighty conflict at hand? It is evidently the same as that of the commander of a man-of-war who sails out of port to engage the foes of his flag in mortal combat. The decks are cleared for action, non-combatants are ordered below or ashore, the supply of ammunition and food is looked to, and a short prayer uttered that Heaven will favor the right and protect the land and the loved ones for whom the battle is waged.

Such is now the duty of the people of Richmond. Every preparation should be made for the approaching conflict, and every obstacle removed which can hinder or embarrass the movements of our armies. If there is a man, or woman, or child, in the city who cannot serve the cause here, and who can find temporary refuge elsewhere, they should immediately withdraw, and thus clear the decks and diminish the consumption of food. The trains employed in bringing supplies for their subsistence might then be used in transporting troops; and for every non-combatant thus withdrawn a soldier might be substituted and supported. The food now consumed by persons who can render no assistance, and which is hauled over overtaxed railways, would be available for armed men able and ready to defend the city against the assaults of the invader. Armies, like men, are confused and embarrassed by frightened women and children crying to them for assistance and clinging to them for support.

We sincerely hope and pray that the red waves of battle may not, as in 1862, roll and break and hiss against the walls of the capital, and the ears of our suffering but resolute people may never again be saluted by the report of hostile guns. But our hopes may be disappointed; the enemy may come again, as he has come before, and, for aught we know, the battle may be fought on these hills and in these streets. It is with a view to this possible contingency that we would urge upon our people to make all needful preparation for whatever fate betides them, and especially to give our brave and unconquerable defenders a clear deck and an open field. And, above all, let the living oracles of our holy religion, and pious men and women of every persuasion, remember that God alone giveth the victory, and that his ear is ever open to the prayers of the righteous.

## THE ADVANCE AGAINST RICHMOND.

(Richmond correspondence of the Mobile Register.)

An impression prevails in town that the women and children are to be ordered into the country. In another form, the rumor is, that General BRAGG has said that in case LEE's army has to fall back he will despoil the city of its surplus population and prepare for a siege—a very unnecessary thing for General BRAGG to say; since it follows as a matter of course that a siege would, of itself, drive away all who were not obliged to remain. Hence I do not believe General BRAGG made any such remark. A more trustworthy rumor is that Charlottesville will be abandoned if LEE is compelled to retire.

Active operations on the line of the Rapidan will hardly begin before the first of May, even if the roads permit; for GRANT will not be able, with all his energy and diligence, to get his men together and well in hand before that time. LEE is quietly watching his game. What that game is will be disclosed the moment BURNSIDE's Annapolis expedition lands. The Fredericksburgh correspondent of the Examiner thinks BURNSIDE will disembark at Urbana, near the mouth of the Rappahannock river, and march thence upon Richmond, effecting a junction on the line of the Chickahominy, with a force coming up from Williamsburgh and Fortress Monroe. But Urbana would be an ill-chosen point; for he would have two rivers to cross before he comes within striking distance of Richmond. Port Royal, twenty miles below Fredericksburgh, would serve his purpose much better for there he would be immediately upon LEE's flank and rear, and force him either to retire from the strongly fortified line of the Rapidan or to divide his army.

\* \* \* \* \*

Instead of dividing, LEE will concentrate. He will not even spare PICKETT and CLINGMAN to attend to WISTAR, advancing up the Peninsula. The fortifications around Richmond being completed and connected by telegraph, he will entrust the defence of the capital to General BRAGG, at the head of the local forces and reserves, while PICKETT and others confront BURNSIDE at Port Royal or elsewhere; for, discovering the natural strength of the country around Port Royal, BURNSIDE may move up the north bank of the Rappahannock and unite with GRANT's left wing, extended towards Stafford Court House. Reinforced by BURNSIDE and all the troops which can possibly be spared from the

defences at Washington, will GRANT, failing in his effort to manoeuvre LEE out of Virginia, and even out of Orange county, essay to carry by storm the fortified line of the Rapidan, as he did the much stronger positions of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge—will he, think you, attempt this bold task while LONGSTREET hangs on his right flank and rear? He may, for his luck has given him confidence, and time presses. Some "big thing" must be done before the 7th of June, the time fixed for the meeting of the Republican Convention at Chicago. Moreover, GRANT knows the value of boldness and counts upon the unfamiliarity of LEE's army with the purely defensive attitude which it has assumed, as an entire army, on but two occasions—at Fredericksburgh, and on the third day of the second battle of Manassas. At Sharpsburgh it was not an entire army, but a remnant of less than forty thousand, worn and wasted with fatigue and hunger.

Unless LONGSTREET should take position so near to LEE as to be able to fall upon GRANT's rear the moment he offered or pretended to offer battle—in which event he would be in danger of being turned upon by GRANT and whipped before LEE could cross the Rapidan in the face of two or three hundred pieces of cannon, well supported by infantry—GRANT could afford to run the risk of any damage he might do after LEE was defeated. It would be easy to dispose of LONGSTREET after that. But suppose LEE is not defeated, and GRANT's columns, shattered and torn by futile assaults, are compelled to recross the Rapidan and make their way as best they can to the entrenchments at Arlington, while LEE's troops flushed with victory, press like bloodhounds on their rear; and LONGSTREET falls like a thunderbolt on their flank. Suppose that! Ah! it makes the heart ache with hope. We have been so often and so bitterly disappointed in just such hopes. And yet the time ought to come—it must come—when our toils and sufferings shall be requited by one truly grand and decisive victory. Why should not that victory come this year? When could it come more propitiously?

#### THE YANKEES ADVANCING.

[From the Richmond Whig of 7th.]

Up to a late hour last night there had been no fighting whatever on the Peninsula, but it was said there were a number of transports on their way up the James River, below City Point. The information that a large fleet of transports, convoyed by Yankee gunboats, was ascending the James River, and was not a great distance below City Point, was received in Petersburg on Thursday afternoon, about 11 P. M. General PICKETT immediately directed Colonel ARCHER, commanding the State forces, to order out his men, and this was the signal for considerable excitement which instantly ensued. This excitement was greatly enhanced by the ringing of the court-house bell, and this was soon followed by the ringing of all other bells in the city, which startled the quiet denizens of the town from its centre to its remotest limits. The militia quickly responded to the summons, and in the course of three or four hours more than one thousand were at the place of rendezvous, armed and equipped as the law directs. All the veterans around Petersburg, including infantry, artillery and cavalry, put themselves in readiness, and moved off to their place of destination. The enemy came up the James River at 4 P. M., landing a force of two thousand at City Point, capturing our picket guard of thirty men, under Lieutenant DUGGIN. The signal station was captured, but the men escaped. The bulk of the men went to Bermuda Hundred, three miles higher up, and landed ten to fifteen thousand men. Our informant counted forty-one transports, and others coming, three iron-clads in the distance, Monitors, and four gun-boats. Bermuda Hundred is ten miles from Drewry's Bluff, and two or three hours' march from the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad to Richmond.

#### AN ATTEMPT AGAINST ATLANTA.

[From the Raleigh Progress.]

The Dalton correspondent of the Atlanta Register avers that the programme of the Abolition Government for the pending spring campaign has been fixed beyond doubt, and, according to all indications, will open with a grand demonstration in an attempt against Atlanta. The movement of troops on the part of the enemy and all his preparations point plainly in that direction. It is known that the concentration of the enemy's forces in the direction of Chattanooga is greater than on the Potomac, and that there is more activity there than at the latter point.

The foregoing is exactly in accordance with our views, expressed in this paper a few days ago. Whatever appearance of attack upon LEE, or on North Carolina, the enemy may keep up, we cannot get rid of the impression or presentiment that "On to Atlanta" is now his watchword. We know that our opinion in such matters is worth but little, nor would we obtrude it on any one presumptuously; but still our opinion is that while the "On to Richmond" is but a faint, the "On to Atlanta" is a reality.

#### THE CAPITAL THREATENED.

[From the Richmond Whig, 7th.]

In some respects Richmond is in more danger than when McCLELLAN, at the head of one hundred thousand men, was encamped within five miles of the corporation limits. Our readers are well aware of the weak point in our defence. They know the city is in peril, and they have repaired promptly to the field. The quiet determination of the citizens yesterday morning was worthy of all praise. Knowing that the hour of suffering trial had come, they armed themselves and went calmly forth to defend their wives and children from a barbarous foe. Every man felt that the occupation of the city, even for a single hour, involved consequences most terrible, apart from the destruction of property. Numberless calamities to the pure and unprotected, who would be crouching in garrets and cellars, were to be dreaded. To avert these calamities, fathers and brothers and sons were willing to lay down their lives. The cause was holy; how could they be otherwise than confident with regard to the weak side of our defence. We may state on good authority that its weakness is less than the more nervous of our population suppose, and every makes it stronger. Some apprehension is felt in regard

to the number of troops in and around the city. On that point it would be obviously improper to state particulars. We may be very sure, however, that heavy reinforcements are at hand. They may not arrive in time to prevent the enemy from achieving a temporary success, such as the burning of a bridge and the capture of an outpost, but they can come soon enough to punish the enemy for his temerity. We expect for several days to witness an unwonted degree of excitement and many startling and alarming rumors. The enemy will bring us not a little, and the busy-bodies will do their best to create a panic. Such vexations are inevitable in time of peril, and can be counteracted only by anticipating them, and presenting a firm mind in spite, not only of rumors, but of unpleasant facts. Let us possess our souls in patience, no matter what happens. Panics only make matters worse, and the best way to meet a danger is to face it. In an hour like this, hardness of nerve should be cultivated, for the air will be thick with ugly and evil reports. Our duty is plain, first to defend the city to the last gasp, as well from the lawless within as from the invaders without; and next to encourage and sustain our defenders. The many wounded who will be sent here must not be left to the hospital attendants alone.

It may be and we trust it is the last time Richmond will be called on to display the Christian virtue for which she is so distinguished throughout the Confederacy. Let this display eclipse all previous ones. There will be trouble about food, especially for the troops near the city. The commissariat should not be left wholly to the authorities, who will be busy with a thousand pressing claims. The local troops had but one day's rations in their haversacks, and that will be exhausted before regulations are furnished.

#### ARE WE PREPARED?

[From the Richmond Whig, 6th.]

Suppose the battle between LEE and GRANT is indecisive or suppose the enemy gain such advantage as to compel LEE to fall back toward Richmond, are we at all prepared for such a contingency? Candor compels a negative answer; for we have been so elated by success after success, that we have not permitted ourselves to contemplate the probability of anything but victory. This is not wise. The reaction from the elated condition in which we have been for months past, may carry us to the other extreme, and at a time when the highest qualities of manhood may be needed to repair a temporary reverse, we will be found in a state of supine despondency. We should at once look on the other side of the picture, and accustom ourselves to the idea of temporary miscarriage of our arms, and to the requirements of such an event. While the auspices were never more favorable for LEE, the chances of battle are so various and so much beyond human control, that it is impossible to foretell with certainty the issue of the pending engagement.

We all know this; yet no one has asked the question, what are we to do if LEE suffers a reverse, and is forced to fall back upon this city? Still less have we permitted ourselves to consider the consequences of a deplorable accident which may happen any day.

A year ago "Stonewall" JACKSON fell not far from the spot on which LEE and GRANT are about to join battle. What if LEE should fall? May Providence spare us this calamity; for the people of the Confederacy are by no means prepared for it. They have made up their minds, unwisely, that the war must end one way or the other this year, forgetting quite, that there can be but one way. If LEE should fall, and his army be unsuccessful, we greatly fear that the majority of the people would begin to look the other way. But neither the loss of LEE nor the reverse of his army, nor the two together, will justify the contemplation of that other way. Let it be dismissed at once and forever. Suppose LEE fails, we have BEAUREGARD. Suppose his army fails to drive off GRANT and has to retire, we have reinforcements and many excellent lines of defence. Whatever betides, this is very clear: our independence must be won. Short of that we can never stop. There is no middle ground, as Mr. LEACH fancies, between independence and subjugation.

How often have we proclaimed that the fall of Richmond, and of all our cities, would not and should not end the war. Do we still stand fast to that proclamation, or are we, indeed, ready to see the war end this year, one way or the other? Perhaps at this moment the great contest on the Rapidan is at its height, and before the setting of this day's sun the wires may bring us sad tidings. Should it so chance, we must set hard the teeth and rally once more to the breach, remembering that the cause for which "Stonewall" JACKSON died may suffer a thousand reverses, but can never fail. The mishaps of to-day may be repaired to-morrow; and in the end we will, for we must, triumph gloriously.

#### MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA:—

You are assembled under circumstances of deep interest to your country; and it is fortunate that, coming as you do, newly elected by the people and familiar with the condition of the various localities, you will be the better able to devise measures adapted to meet the wants of the public service without imposing unnecessary burdens on the citizen. The brief period which has elapsed since the last adjournment of Congress has not afforded sufficient opportunity to test the efficacy of the most important laws then enacted, nor have the events occurring in the interval been such as materially to change the state of the country.

The unjust war commenced against us, in violation of the rights of the States, and in usurpation of power not delegated to the Government of the United States, is still characterized by the barbarism with which it has heretofore been conducted by the enemy. Aged men, helpless women and children appeal in vain to the humanity which should be inspired by their condition, for immunity from arrest, incarceration or banishment from their homes. Plunder and devastation of the property of non-combatants, destruction of private dwellings and even of edifices devoted to the worship of God, expeditions organized for the sole purpose of sacking cities, consigning them to the flames, killing the unarmed inhabitants, and inflicting horrible outrages on women and children, are some of the constantly recurring

atrocities of the invader. It cannot reasonably be pretended that such acts conduce to any end which their authors dare avow before the civilized world, and sooner or later Christendom must mete out to them the condemnation which such brutality deserves. The sufferings thus ruthlessly inflicted upon the people of the invaded districts has served but to illustrate their patriotism. Entire unanimity and zeal for their country's cause have been pre-eminently conspicuous among those whose sacrifices have been greatest. So the army which has borne the trials and dangers of the war; which has been subjected to privations and disappointments (tests of manly fortitude far more severe than the brief fatigues and perils of actual combat), has been the centre of cheerfulness and hope. From the camp comes the voice of the soldier-patriot invoking each who is at home, in the sphere he best may fill, to devote his whole energies to the support of a cause, in the success of which their confidence has never faltered. They, the veterans of many a hard-fought field, tender to their country, without limit of time, a service of priceless value to us—one which posterity will hold in grateful remembrance.

In considering the state of the country, the reflection is naturally suggested that this is the Third Congress of the Confederate States of America. The provisional government was formed, its Congress held four sessions, lived its appointed term and passed away. The permanent government was then organized, its different departments established, a Congress elected, which also held four sessions, served its full constitutional term and expired. You, the Second Congress under the permanent government, are now assembled at the time and place appointed by law for commencing your session. All these events have passed into history, notwithstanding the threat of our prompt subjugation, made three years ago, by a people that presume to assert a title to govern States whose separate and independent sovereignty was recognized by treaty with France and Great Britain in the last century, and remained unquestioned for nearly three generations. Yet these very governments, in disregard of duty and treaty obligations, which bind them to recognize as independent Virginia and other Confederate States, persist in countenancing, by moral influence, if not in aiding by unfair and partial action, the claim set up by the Executive of a foreign government to exercise despotic sway over the States thus recognized, and treat the invasion of them by their former limited and special agent as though it were the attempt of a sovereign to suppress a rebellion against lawful authority. Ungenerous advantage has been taken of our present condition, and our rights have been violated, our vessels of war detained in ports to which they had been invited by proclamations of neutrality, and in one instance our flag also insulted where the sacred right of asylum was supposed to be secure; while one of these governments has contented itself with simply depreciating by deferential representations the conduct of our enemy in the constantly recurring instance of his contemptuous disregard of neutral rights and flagrant violations of public law. It may be that foreign governments, like our enemies, have mistaken our desire for peace, unreservedly expressed, for evidence of exhaustion, and have thence inferred the probability of success in the efforts to subjugate or exterminate the millions of human beings who, in these States, prefer any fate to submission to their savage assailants.

I see no prospect of an early change in the course here tofore pursued by these governments; but when this delusion shall have been dispelled, and when our independence, by the valor and fortitude of our people, shall have been won against all the hostile influences combined against us, and can no longer be ignored by open foes or professed neutrals, this war will have left, with its proud memories, a record of many wrongs, which it may not misbecome us to forgive—some for which we may not properly forbear from demanding redress. In the meantime, it is enough for us to know that every avenue of negotiation is closed against us; that our enemy is making renewed and strenuous efforts for our destruction, and that the sole resource for us, as a people secure in the justice of our cause and holding our liberties to be more precious than all other earthly possessions, is to combine and apply every available element of power for their defence and preservation.

On the subject of the exchange of prisoners I greatly regret to be unable to give you satisfactory information. The Government of the United States, while persisting in failure to execute the terms of the cartel, make occasional deliveries of prisoners, and then suspend action without apparent cause. I confess my inability to comprehend their policy or purpose. The prisoners held by us, in spite of human care, are perishing from the inevitable effects of imprisonment and the home sickness produced by the hopelessness of release from confinement. The spectacle of their suffering augments our longing desire to relieve from similar trials our own brave men, who have spent so many weary months in a cruel and useless imprisonment, endured with heroic constancy. The delivery, after a suspension of some weeks, has just been resumed by the enemy; but as they give no assurance of intent to carry out the cartel, an interruption of the exchange may recur at any moment.

The reports of the Departments, herewith submitted, are referred to for full information in relation to the matters appertaining to each. There are two of them on which I deem it necessary to make special remark.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury states facts justifying the conclusion that the law passed at the last session, for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the large excess of Treasury notes heretofore issued, has had the desired effect, and that by the 1st of July the amount in circulation will have been reduced to a sum not exceeding \$230,000,000. It is believed to be of primary importance that no further issue of notes should take place, and that the use of the credit of the Government should be restricted to the two other modes provided by Congress, viz.: the sale of bonds and the issue of certificates bearing interest, for the price of supplies purchased within our limits. The law, as it now stands, authorizes the issue by the Treasury of new notes to the extent of two-thirds of the amount received under its provisions. The estimate of the amount funded under this law is shown to be \$300,000,000, and if two-thirds of this sum be reissued, we shall have an addition of \$200,000,000 to our circulation, believed to be already ample for the business of the country. The addition of

this large sum to the volume of the currency would be attended by disastrous effects, and would produce the speedy recurrence of the evils from which the funding law has rescued the country. If our arms are crowned with the success which we have so much reason to hope, we may well expect that this war cannot be prolonged beyond the current year, and nothing would so much retard the beneficial influence of peace on all the interests of our country as the existence of a great mass of currency not redeemable in coin. With our vast resources, the circulation, if restricted to its present volume, would be easily manageable, and by gradual absorption in payment of public dues would give place to the precious metals, the only basis of a currency adapted to commerce with foreign countries. In our present circumstances, I know of no mode of providing for the public wants which would entail sacrifices so great as a fresh issue of Treasury notes, and I trust that you will concur in the propriety of absolutely forbidding any increase of those now in circulation.

Officers have been appointed and dispatched to the trans-Mississippi States, and the necessary measures taken for the execution of the laws, enacted to obviate delays in administering the Treasury and other Executive Departments in those States; but sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain the result.

In relation to the most important of all subjects at the present time—the efficiency of our armies in the field—it is gratifying to assure you that the discipline and instruction of the troops have kept pace with the improvement in material and equipment. We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the results of the legislation on this subject, and on the increased administrative energy in the different bureaus of the War Department, and may not unreasonably indulge anticipations of commensurate success in the ensuing campaign.

The organization of reserves is in progress, and it is hoped they will be valuable in affording local protection without requiring details and detachments from active force.

Among the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of War, your attention is especially invited to those in which legislation is suggested on the following subjects, viz:—

The tenure of office of the general officers in the provisional army, and a proper discrimination in the compensation of the different grades.

The provision required in aid of invalid officers who have resigned in consequence of wounds or sickness contracted while in the service.

The amendment of the law which deprives officers in the field of the privilege of purchasing rations and thus adds to their embarrassment, instead of conferring the benefit intended.

The organization of the general staff of the army, in relation to which a special message will shortly be addressed to you, containing the reasons which compelled me to withhold my approval of a bill passed by your predecessors at too late a period of the session to allow time for returning it for their consideration.

The necessity for an increase in the allowance now made for the transportation of officers travelling under orders.

The mode of providing officers for the execution of the conscript laws.

The means of securing greater dispatch and more regular administration of justice in examining and disposing of the records of cases reported from the courts-martial and military courts in the army.

The recent events of the war are highly creditable to our troops, exhibiting energy and vigilance combined with the habitual gallantry which they have taught us to expect on all occasions. We have been cheered by important and valuable successes in Florida, Northern Mississippi, Western Tennessee and Kentucky, Western Louisiana and Eastern North Carolina, reflecting the highest honor on the skill and conduct of our commanders, and on the incomparable soldiers whom it is their privilege to lead. A naval attack on Mobile was so successfully repulsed at the outer works that the attempt was abandoned, and the nine months' siege of Charleston has been practically suspended, leaving that noble city and its fortresses, imperishable monuments to the skill and fortitude of its defenders. The armies in Northern Georgia and in Northern Virginia still oppose, with unshaken front, a formidable barrier to the progress of the invader; and our generals, armies and people are animated by cheerful confidence.

Let us, then, while resolute in devoting all our energies to securing the realization of the bright auspices which encourage us, not forget that our humble and most grateful thanks are due to Him, without whose guidance and protecting care all human efforts are of no avail, and to whose interposition are due the manifold successes with which we have been cheered.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, May 2, 1864.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

### SENTENCE OF ROBERT TAYLOR.

General Court-Martial Orders, No. 88.  
WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 2  
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864.  
I. Before a Military Commission, consisting of  
Captain C. Thompson, 19th Michigan Volunteers,  
Captain Owen Griffith, 22d Wisconsin Volunteers,  
Captain James Nutt, 9th Indiana Volunteers,  
Captain D. R. May, 22d Wisconsin Volunteers,  
First Lieutenant George Baumler, 22d Wisconsin Volunteers, and which convened at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, September 11, 1863, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 8, dated Post Headquarters, Murfreesboro, September 9, 1863, was arraigned and tried—

Robert Taylor, a citizen.

Charge—"Murder."

Specification—"In this: that he, the said Robert Taylor, a citizen of Coffee county, in the State of Tennessee, did beat a negro woman named 'Rettie' in such manner that she died from the effects of the wounds thus inflicted. This on or about the 31st day of August, 1863, at or near the residence of said Robert Taylor, about three miles from the town of Hillsboro, in Coffee county, Tennessee."

To which charge and specification the accused Robert Taylor, a citizen, pleaded "Not guilty."

### FINDING.

The Commission having maturely considered the evidence adduced finds the accused Robert Taylor, a citizen, as follows:—

Of the specification—"Guilty."

Of the charge—"Not guilty, as charged, but guilty of manslaughter."

### SENTENCE.

And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, Robert Taylor, a citizen, "to be confined in the State penitentiary for the period of five years."

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case having been approved by the major-general commanding the department, and laid before the President of the United States, the following are his orders:

The testimony in the case, as found in the record, is brief and free from all discrepancy or contradiction. The prisoner it seems alleged that an amount of money had been stolen from him—how much was not stated—but there was no proof of any such theft, still less anything tending to connect with it the murdered woman, on whom his accusers fell. Probably, however, from apprehension of punishment, this woman, whom he claimed to own, made an attempt to run away, was pursued by the prisoner and his neighbors, captured, and brought back.

The prisoner then procured a rope, and, addressing himself to the bystanders, asked if there was any one present who could tie "a hang knot," when a man named Womack stepped forward and tied it. The prisoner then adjusted it around the neck of the woman, and throwing it over the limb of a tree, in the sight of his own dwelling, where were his wife and daughters, the work of murder began. Finding that the woman protected herself by seizing the rope with her hands, it was slackened and her hands tied, and again she was drawn up, so that her toes barely touched the ground, and in this position she was held by the prisoner until from suffocation and exhaustion her head fell on one side. Through the interposition of the prisoner's wife and the bystanders, the rope was then loosened, and an opportunity given the woman to revive. While this torture was going on, the prisoner declared his object to be to compel the woman to confess the theft charged upon her, but she stoutly denied any knowledge of the money alleged to have been lost.

She was now taken by the prisoner to his tan-yard, distant two hundred or two hundred and fifty yards, and was there stripped by him of all her clothes except her chemise. In the language of one of the witnesses, she was then "confined by crossing her hands and tying them together, then putting them over her knees with a stick thrust under, holding them in that position." Thus pinioned and lying alternately on her face and on her side, as the purposes of her tormentor required, for some two hours and a half, with brief intervals, she was whipped by the prisoner with a leather thong, two inches wide and three feet long, having a knot on the end. At the expiration of this time, "some neighbors present said they thought he had whipped her about enough for that time," and he thereupon desisted. She was then untied, and assisted by one of the neighbors toward the kitchen, staggering and falling several times from exhaustion on the way. She succeeded, however, in reaching the kitchen, on the threshold of which she fell in the presence of the prisoner's wife, and a few minutes thereafter expired. The shameless character of the offence was in keeping with the crime. It was insisted in the defense that the woman's death was produced by some cold water, of which, in her heated and exhausted condition, she had drunk; and in attempting palliation of the prisoner's murderous brutality it was proved by several of his neighbors that he bore a good moral character, and clothed and fed his slaves well; and for himself, he stated that he had once before, on a similar charge, given the woman even a worse whipping than that of which she died!

That a body of officers, holding commissions in the Army of the United States, and acting under the responsibility of an oath, should deal thus lightly with so shocking a sacrifice of human life, cannot but excite sentiment of mingled surprise and regret. Every circumstance surrounding the crime aggravates its enormity, among which may be named the absence of all provocation, the prolonged torture to which the wretched sufferer was subjected, thus affording ample time for all human passion, had any existed, to have cooled, but above all the sex and utter helplessness of the bound and unresisting victim.

The President directs that the sentence—inadequate as it is—shall, except as to the place of confinement, be carried into execution, and Albany, New York, is designated as the penitentiary where he shall be confined; but while doing so, he feels it incumbent upon him to call the attention of the Army, and especially of those charged with the administration of military justice, to the insensibility displayed by this commission, and to express the disapprobation with which it is regarded. The members of the commission, in thus lightly dealing with one of the most revolting murders on record, have done no honor to themselves, and affording an example which it is hoped will never again be witnessed in the service.

The prisoner will be sent under proper guard to Albany, New York, and delivered to the warden of the penitentiary at that place for confinement for the period of five years, in accordance with the sentence.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

### THE FIRING OF WASHINGTON, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, 2  
NEWBERN, N. C., May 3, 1864.

General Orders No. 5.

While the troops of this command may exult and take just pride in their many victories over the enemy, yet a portion of them have within a few days been guilty of an outrage against humanity, which brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every true man and soldier.

It is well known that, during the late evacuation of Washington, N. C., that town was fired, and nearly, if not entirely consumed, thus wantonly rendering houseless and homeless hundreds of poor women and children (many of them the families of soldiers in our own Army), and destroying the last vestige of the once happy homes of those men who have now given up all to serve their country in her hour of peril.

And this was done by men in the military service of the United States.

It is also well known that the Army Vandals did not even respect the charitable institutions; but, bursting open the doors of the Masonic and Odd-Fellow's Lodges, pillaged them both, and hawked about the streets the regalia and jewels.

And this, too, by United States troops.

It is well known, too, that both public and private stores were entered and plundered, and that devastation and destruction ruled the hour.

The commanding General had until this time believed it impossible that any troops in his command could have committed so disgraceful an act as this which now blackens the fair fame of the Army of North Carolina. He finds, however, that he was sadly mistaken, and that the ranks are disgraced by men who are not soldiers, but thieves and scoundrels, dead to all sense of honor and humanity, for whom no punishment can be too severe.

The commanding General is well aware what troops were in the town of Washington when the flames first appeared. He knows what troops last left that place. He knows that in the ranks of only two of the regiments in the District of North Carolina the culprits now stand.

To save the reputation of the command it is hoped that the guilty parties may be ferreted out by the officers who were in Washington at the time of these occurrences.

This order will be read at the head of every regiment and detachment in this command, at dress parade, on the day succeeding its receipt, and at the head of the 17th Massachusetts Volunteers, and the 18th Connecticut Volunteers, at dress parade, every day for ten consecutive days, or until the guilty parties are found.

By command of Brigadier-General I. N. PALMER.

J. A. JUDSON, A. A. G.

### FAREWELL ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL HURLBUT.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, 2  
CAIRO, Ill., May 2, 1864.

General Orders No. 43.

The Lieutenant-General commanding the Armies of the United States has this day relieved me from the command of the Sixteenth Army corps. In separating from a body of officers and men whom I have so long commanded, it would be improper and inconsistent with my feelings if I did not give some testimonial of the services rendered and the duties performed by this corps.

One year ago the Sixteenth Army corps bore upon its rolls 79,000 men. From this ample force heavy details were sent to Vicksburg, and others to Arkansas, and their services, under other leaders and in other organizations, have become historic.

With the remainder the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the lines of the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from Paducah to Helena, were long and successfully held.

The left wing of this corps, under command of Brigadier-General

Dodge, co-operated with Major-General Sherman in his advance in October to relieve Chattanooga and Knoxville, and now hold the right flank of the active Army of the Tennessee.

Two divisions of the corps participated in the march to Meridian, and under the able direction of Brigadier-General A. J. Smith rolled back the tide of disastrous battle on Red River.

It is with proper pride that I claim Smith and Mower, and their commands, as parts of this corps; nor do I forget to give credit to the detachment from the Seventeenth Army corps, which marched and fought as brothers in arms with them.

Nor is it least among the credit due to the Sixteenth Army corps that it furnished to Major-General W. T. Sherman, then commanding the Fifteenth corps, nine hundred and seventy wagons and teams, and seven thousand new muskets; for without that transportation his march from Corinth to Chattanooga, and from Chattanooga to Knoxville, could not have been made in the time necessary for the relief of those points.

Reduced by these heavy drafts, the slender residue of the Sixteenth Army corps was, notwithstanding, expected to cover the line of the old district of West Tennessee, to protect the river and to hold the immense depots and hospitals of Memphis.

The cavalry division reduced by exposure and constant duty (for their record shows constant and dashing work), by the furlough of veteran regiments, and the absolute want of horses, to comparative inefficiency—the infantry not more than sufficient for garrison duty—rendered this command unequal to the task assigned it.

They have lost no honor by not performing impossibilities.

Every day now brings you additional strength, and soon the day will come when you will reckon with the enemy for this long delay.

I shall not have the honor to command you when the day of reckoning comes—I trust that you may be led by a better officer; but I shall rejoice in your success; for I know that you can do, will do, whatever the same number of troops can perform.

I beg of you all to remember that whatever may happen to individuals, whether of praise or blame, of promotion or of apparent censure, the cause survives, precious as ever—the nation remains enduring, eternal.

Let no event of any nature make any officer swerve from the plain path of manifest duty, or vary one hair from the devotion he owes to the country of which all officers of all grades are only the temporary agents and servants.

Settle the war first, crush out the rebellion, and then we shall have time enough to quarrel over the respective merits and demerits of officers.

In the general license which such a war as this creates, it is to be expected that libel and slander will follow all who are entrusted with important command; and I do not expect to be, nor have I been, an exception to the common fate; but, when all these have done their worst, I know that slow but inevitable truth will overtake them, and that justice will at last be done to all.

For such success, as has happened in the administration of my widely scattered command, I confess myself largely indebted to the corps staff officers, and to the prompt and unvarying support I have constantly had from division commanders.

These pleasant relations are now broken up; but their efficiency remains for such officer as the Commander-in-Chief may put in my place.

Officers and men of the Sixteenth Army corps, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

S. A. HURLBUT,

Major-General United States Volunteers.

### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

### TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

Brigadier-General Edward R. S. Canby, of the United States Volunteers:

### TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALES IN THE VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

Colonel Daniel H. Rucker.  
Colonel Robert Allen.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Ingalls.  
Colonel John W. Turner.  
Colonel Augustus V. Kantz, 2d Ohio Cavalry.  
Colonel Thomas K. Smith, of the 54th Ohio Volunteers, August 16, 1863.

### TO BE HOSPITAL CHAPLAIN.

William G. Leonard, of Massachusetts.

### TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.

First Lieutenant John B. Campbell, of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry, to be assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain.

### TO BE ADDITIONAL PAYMASTER.

George B. Gibbons, of Vermont.

### COMMISSIONS OF SUBSISTENCE WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Lieutenant Mark H. Wooster, 1st Vermont Cavalry.  
C. F. Lovelace, of Iowa.

### NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from May 9, 1864, they appear before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

For giving duplicate discharges to enlisted men, in violation of paragraph 165, Revised Army Regulations.

Captain M. F. McDonald, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry.

### For enlisting a man physically disqualified for duty.

Major St. Clair Mulholland, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

### For accepting a recruit physically disqualified for duty.

Assistant Surgeon J. K. Mason, U.S.A.

### Drunkenness and absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant Erastus Wheelock, 14th New York artillery.

Captain Oliver S. Johnson, 8th New Jersey Volunteers.

### Absence without leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Savage, 12th New Hampshire Volunteers.

Lieutenant Ernest Ratzmann, 45th New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Samuel Howell, 72d New York Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Simpson, 72d New York Vol.

First Lieutenant Charles J. Ball, 13th United States infantry, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for absence without authority since January 10, 1864, is hereby notified that unless with fifteen (15) days from May 7, 1864, he appears before the Military Commission in session at Washington, of which Brigadier-General Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against him, he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States.

### DISMISSELS

For the week ending May 7, 1864.

Colonel O. H. Moore, 23d Michigan Volunteers, as colonel of that regiment and as captain of the 6th United States infantry, to date February 23, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and for habitual drunkenness.

Surgeon H. J. Maynard, 1st Arkansas cavalry, to date May 5, 1864, for absence without leave.

Captain L. H. Ellingwood, 15th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date May 6, 1864, he having secured a leave of absence, on a telegram from his brother to the effect that his father was "at the point of death," which statement was entirely false, and for failing to return immediately to his command after the deception had been discovered.

First Lieutenant George W. Jewett, 63d Indiana Volunteers, to date May 3, 1864, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant George B. Cross, 9th Illinois cavalry, to date May 4, 1864, for habitual drunkenness, neglect of duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First Lieutenant James W. Stanley, 6th New York cavalry, to date May 5, 1864, with loss of all pay and allowances, for absence without leave.

First Lieutenant William J. Mount, 11th New Jersey Volunteers,

to date May 6, 1864, he having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds on the eve of an active campaign.

Second Lieutenant A. B. Farnsworth, 11th United States Infantry, to date January 1, 1864, for disobedience of orders, and absence without proper authority.

Second Lieutenant A. T. Wells, 108th New York Volunteers, to date May 6, 1864, he having tendered his resignation on insufficient grounds on the eve of an active campaign.

The following officers, to date April 4, 1864, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

First Lieutenant Jesse J. Bowers, 13th Pennsylvania cavalry; First Lieutenant Randolph Meyer, 55th New York Volunteers; and Second Lieutenant W. B. Middlebrook, 43d New York Volunteers.

The following officers, to date April 11, 1864, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially, and failed to appear before the Commission:

For using disrespectful and profane language in making an official return of deserters.

First Lieutenant Joseph R. Vail, 47th Illinois Volunteers.

Disobedience of orders and neglect of duty.

Second Lieutenant J. Cain, 8th Ohio independent battery.

Absence without leave.

Assistant Surgeon Matthew T. Locke, 4th Tennessee Volunteers; First Lieutenant John Ackner, 21st Ohio Volunteers; and Second Lieutenant Thomas Larkin, 90th Illinois Volunteers.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the case of Colonel James B. Swain, Scott's 900 cavalry, New York Volunteers, has been so amended as to dismiss him as Colonel of that regiment and as First Lieutenant 1st United States cavalry.

DISMISSELS CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases has been confirmed:

Major W. H. Gansler, First Lieutenant W. H. R. Hangen, and First Lieutenant William Rees, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date April 15, 1864, for cowardice in the actions of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill on the 8th and 9th of April, and for having tendered their resignation while under such charges.

DISMISSELS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:

Captain W. H. Jenner, 145th New York Volunteers, and he has been honorably discharged, to date June 16, 1863.

Captain D. A. Dangler, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, and his resignation has been accepted, to take effect May 30, 1863.

Captain W. H. Forrest, 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, and Captain Emory Purdy, 10th New York cavalry, and they have been discharged on account of physical disability as of the dates of the orders of dismissal.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following officers, heretofore dismissed, are restored, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:

Captain James A. Harris, 4th Ohio cavalry; Captain Francis E. Tyler, 74th New York Volunteers; Captain Frank Rich, 11th New York Volunteers; First Lieutenant and Quartermaster E. L. Bishop, 10th New York Volunteers; First Lieutenant Joseph N. Shultz, 16th New York cavalry; and Second Lieutenant Philip R. Freeon, 9th New York artillery, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty.

Lieutenant J. H. Ewing, 23d Illinois Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, series of 1863, from the Adjutant-General's office, having reported that satisfactory defence had been made in their respective cases:

Captain Edward Hayes, 95th New York Volunteers.

Sergeant John Higgins, 12th Illinois cavalry.

Lieutenant Emanuel Eyre, 3d Delaware Volunteers.

SENTENCES OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Private Henry Schumaker and Gustave Hoffman, 6th Conn. Vols., to be shot, for desertion.

Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Gillmore, commanding the department of the South.

Colonel Joseph S. Morgan, 99th N. Y. Vols., to be dismissed from the service, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Banks, commanding the department of the Gulf.

Private Henry A. Burnham, 6th New Hampshire Vols., to be shot, for desertion.

General Butler, in reviewing this case says:—"The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case are approved and confirmed. This man has deserted three times, and re-enlisted for the purpose of getting the bounty. His life is thrice forfeited to an injured country. It can be taken but once. But it would be an injustice to brave men in the field if he were allowed to escape. Let execution be done him, by the Provost Marshal at Point Lookout. The commanding officer of the district of St. Mary's is charged with the execution of this order."

Lieutenant Colonel William Lewis, 5th Pa. Cavalry, to be cashiered, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and drunkenness on duty.

Sentence approved and confirmed by Major-General Butler, commanding the department of Virginia and North Carolina.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Stipp, Medical Inspector, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to report in person to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, for assignment to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Volumn, Medical Inspector, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed forthwith up the Red River, and make an inspection of the condition of the wounded in the recent engagements in that section, and the means taken to provide for them.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Coolidge, Medical Inspector-General, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and ordered to report in person, without delay to Assistant Surgeon-General R. C. Wood, U. S. Army, for assignment to duty.

Hospital Stewart J. P. Stambaugh, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the Hammond Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Assistant Surgeon T. H. Ridgely, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor, Chattanooga, Tennessee, for duty.

Hospital Stewart John E. Jeffrey, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at General Hospital No. 2, Beaufort, S. C., and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Surgeon C. McDougall, U. S. Army, Medical Director, New York City, for duty at the Knight General Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut.

Surgeon A. M. Clark, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from special duty with the commissary general of prisoners, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, to relieve Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, U. S. Vols.

Surgeon Campbell, on being relieved, to report to the commanding general, department of Missouri, for assignment to duty.

Surgeon C. T. Alexander, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the department of Missouri, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners.

Surgeon George E. Cooper, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty in the Assistant Surgeon General's Office, and ordered to report in person, without delay to the commanding general of the Army of the Cumberland, to relieve Surgeon Glover Perin, U. S. A., as Medical Director.

Surgeon Glover Perin, on being relieved, to report to Assistant Surgeon General Wood, U. S. A., at Louisville, Ky., for assignment to duty.

Assistant Surgeon W. O. McDonald, has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Cumberland, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general 9th army corps, for assignment to duty.

Surgeon Henry James, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in

the Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the surgeon general U. S. A., for assignment to duty.

Surgeon S. J. W. Mintzer, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Army of the Cumberland, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Department of the Susquehanna, for assignment to duty.

Hospital Steward William F. Smith, U. S. A., has been ordered to report in person, without delay, to Major-General Gillmore, commanding the Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C., for duty with the 9th U. S. Colored troops.

Surgeon G. M. Ramsey, 95th N. Y. Vols., has been ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Secretary of the Navy, to support the trial of the Torpedo Boat, his invention.

Surgeon George Suskley, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty as a member of the Hospital Inspecting Board, of which Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, Assistant Inspector General, 22d Army Corps, is President, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to the commanding general of the Medical Department, to resume his duties at Baltimore, Md.

Hospital Steward John Hennessy, has been relieved from duty at Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A. Medical Director, Department of Washington, for assignment to duty.

Hospital Chaplain N. B. Northrup, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Kalorama hospital and ordered to report in person without delay to the commanding general of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina at Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment to duty with contrabands at Norfolk, Va.

Dr. G. Saul, late Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Vols., has been ordered to present himself before the board of officers convened by special orders No. 285, June 27th, 1863, of War Department, for the examination of sick officers, now in session in Cincinnati, Ohio, with a view to his ability for duty in hospital.

Surgeon H. A. Martin, U. S. Vols., has been relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report to the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac for assignment to duty.

DISMISSELS CONFIRMED.

The order of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases has been confirmed:

Major W. H. Gansler, First Lieutenant W. H. R. Hangen, and First Lieutenant William Rees, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date April 15, 1864, for cowardice in the actions of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill on the 8th and 9th of April, and for having tendered their resignation while under such charges.

DISMISSELS REVOKED.

The order of dismissal in the case of Surgeon Joshua Owens, has been revoked.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Dovendorf, 48th N. Y. Vols., has been granted leave of absence for twenty days.

Permission to visit Washington, D. C., has been granted Hospital Chaplain, George D. Glavies, U. S. A., and Surgeon David B. Sturgeon, U. S. Vols.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Private Frederick A. Baldwin, Co. K, 24 N. J. Vols., has been honorably discharged the service with a view to his enlistment as hospital steward, U. S. Army.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

INDIAN OCEAN—MAURITIUS—FIXED LIGHT AT ENTRANCE TO GRAND PORT.

The government of Mauritius has given notice that on and after the 1st day of March, 1864, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Isle aux Fouquets, on the edge of the reef, at half a mile north of the southern entrance of Grand Port, on the east coast of the Island of Mauritius.

The light will be a fixed white light, placed at an elevation of 108 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 16 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

The tower, from base to vane, is 84 feet high, and, as well as the adjacent buildings, is white. It marks the southern entrance to Grand Port, and stands about 4½ cables E. N. E. of Isle Passe, and 3 miles from the coast of Mauritius, in lat. 20° 24' 20" N., lon. 57° 44' 9" E. of Greenwich.

By order of W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, Washington City, January 24, 1864.

WRECK IN THE EAST SWIN.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, April 9, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a Green Buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid about 20 fathoms N. N. E. of vessel sunk in the East Swin.

The Buoy lies in 12 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings:—

Gulfleet Lighthouse, W. by N.

Naze Tower, N. by W. ½ W.

By order P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.

WRECK IN YARMOUTH ROADS.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, April 8, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a Green Buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid about 20 fathoms N. N. E. of vessel sunk in Yarmouth Roads.

The Buoy lies in 8 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

St. Peter's Church, in line with the Victoria Hotel, N. N. W.

Northernmost Mill, on the North Dene, touching the extreme end of the Britannia pier N. ½ W.

Nelson's Monument, N. W. by W. ½ W.

Gorleston South Mill and Lookout in line, S. W. by W. ½ W.

St. Nicholas Lightvessel, S. E. ½ E.

By order P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.

NORTH ATLANTIC: NORTH COAST OF SPAIN—FIXED LIGHT AT VILLAVICIOSA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

The Minister of Marine at Madrid has given notice that on and after the 15th day of March 1864, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Tazones Point, westward of the entrance to the ria Villaviciosa, on the north coast of Spain.

The light will be a fixed white light, placed at an elevation of 220 feet above the main level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 7 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the sixth order.

The tower is slightly conical, 33 feet high, colored light blue, and surmounted by a white lantern. It stands north of the keeper's dwelling, about 4 yards from the sea, in—

Latitude..... 43° 25' 15" N.

Longitude..... 4° 34' 16" W. of Greenwich.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

MEDITERRANEAN: SOUTHEAST COAST OF SPAIN—FIXED AND FLASHING LIGHT AT ROSAS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1864.

The Minister of Marine at Madrid has given notice that on and after the 1st day of February, 1864, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Poncela Point, at the east side of entrance to Rosas bay, in the province of Gerona.

The light is now a fixed white light, varied by a flash every two minutes.

It is placed at an elevation of about 78 feet above the main level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 12 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is round, 37 feet high, colored gray, with red bands and a dark green lantern. It rises from the middle of the keeper's dwelling, 42 yards from the sea, and one mile S. ½ W. from the centre of the town of Rosas, in—

Latitude..... 42° 14' 00" N.

Longitude..... 3° 10' 45" E. of Greenwich.

FIXED LIGHT AT CADAQUES.

Also, that on and after the 1st day of February, 1864, a Light will be exhibited from a Lighthouse recently erected on Cadaqués Point, at the south side of the entrance to port Cadaqués, in the province of Gerona.

The Light is a fixed white light, placed at an elevation of 11 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 10 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses of the sixth order.

The tower is round, 24 feet high, colored gray, with a red lantern.

It is about 30 yards from the sea, in—

Latitude..... 42° 15' 30" N.

Longitude..... 3° 17' 14" E. of Greenwich.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 17° 33' W. in 1864.

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman

CAPE ST. BLAIZE LIGHT, MOSEL BAY.

A Lighthouse has been erected on Cape St. Blaize, Mossel Bay, a light from which will be exhibited on and after the 15th of March, 1864.

Latitude of Light..... 34° 11' 10" S.

Longitude..... 22° 09' 51" E.

High water at 6 to 7 feet.

Variations of the compass, 29° 50' 00".

Bearings are magnetic, distances nautical miles.

The Lighthouse is square tower standing on the Bluff of Cape St. Blaize at an elevation of 240 feet above the sea. It exhibits a red fixed light of the third order, dioptric, and is visible between the bearings of N. N. W. round by the E. S. and W., to S. 80° W., or N. 80° E., from a ship at the distance of 10 or 12 miles in clear weather.

F. SKEDD, R. N., Admiralty Surveyor.

PILOTS ON THE POTOMAC RIVER.

There has been established a regular Board of Pilots for the Potomac River, under existing laws of the States of Virginia and the United States.

Their boat may always be found between the mouth of the river and Piney Point.

Rates of pilots for coasting licensed vessels:

Under 150 tons..... 9c. per ton.

Over 150 tons..... 7c. per ton.

Registered vessels up..... \$2 per foot.

" down..... \$1 75 per foot.

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# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

**A NEW SYSTEM OF BATTLE FLAGS.**—Major General ROSECRANS has established a new system of battle flags, by which the various corps of his army may be designated. The color of the flag denotes the corps, the number of the stars on it the division, and the figure in the star the brigade. The 14th Army Corps (THOMAS) has a bright blue flag; the 20th Corps (McCook) bright red; the 21st Corps (CARTTENDEN) a flag with three horizontal bars, white, red and blue. On these colors for a field, the number of the division is inscribed in white or black stars, and that of the brigade by a figure in the star, of opposite color.

Each battery has a small flag, corps colors, with letters and numbers of the battery inscribed thereon in black.

The cavalry divisions have each a bright red white and blue flag, colors running vertically, red outermost, and black stars.

The engineer corps has a white and blue flag, blue uppermost, and running horizontally.

The hospitals and ambulance depots have a light yellow flag, for hospital and principal ambulance depots on the field of battle. Subsistence depots and store-houses have a plain, light green flag, three feet square; and Quartermasters' depots the same, with the inscription, "Q. M. D.", in white letters.

The reserve corps has a white red and blue flag, bars running diagonally, the division number indicated by white crescents.

General ROSECRANS' headquarters are marked by the national flag, six feet by five, with a golden eagle below the stars, two feet from tip to tip. For corps commanders, the color of their corps flag, fringed, with black eagle in the centre, with number of corps in black on white field. Division commanders have corps flags with black stars; brigade commanders, same, with white stars. The regular brigade, in ROSECRANS' division have golden stars instead of white, to designate their brigade.

General headquarters, Ordnance Department, has a bright green flag, with two crossed canons in white, with "U. S. Ordnance Department" in black, and a crimson streamer above the flag with same inscription.

**GEN. EWELL'S PIETY.**—In the course of a recent address by Gov. SMITH, he told his rebel audience the following anecdote of Gen. EWELL:—"During the hero JACKSON's lifetime, Gen. EWELL was wont to remark that JACKSON could do the praying, and he could do the swearing, and that the two together could whip the devil. After Gen. EWELL lost a leg, the light of the Gospel shed its benign influence over his spirit, and he became a Christian. Under the influence of this new feeling he found the enemy heavily entrenched at Winchester. He said that he felt averse to exposing his 'poor boy' to the deadly slaughter certain to result from an attack on the works. He retired to his tent, and there spent a time in prayer to the throne of Grace. It seemed then, said he afterwards to Gen. SMITH, as if a sudden fear got hold of the enemy, and he abandoned his works without a fight. The hand of God is visible in this." The Governor then remarked to his audience: "We have in EWELL a fit successor to the lamented JACKSON—a praying and a fighting man."

**CANTEEN.**—The word "canteen" has had a curious history. It is perhaps the only word in our language, which, originally English, passed into a foreign tongue, and was afterward taken back in modified form. As originally spoken by the Saxon, it was simply *tin ew*, but the Gaul, as is his wont, placing the noun before the adjective, and pronouncing the letter *i* as *e*, brought out as *can tin*, pronounced *canteen*. Adopting thousand other French military terms, the dull Englishman took back his own original word in a new shape, without any inquiries on the subject, and hence we now say canteen instead of *tin can*.

**THE REBELS AND SLAVERY.**—The London Post (the government organ) in its issue of the 20th of August argues:—

"That an immediate unconditional abolition of slavery in the Confederate States would do more harm than good, we are ready to admit; and we are equally sure that a well-cared-for slave in the South is better off than a free colored citizen of the North; but of one thing, we are certain, and it is this—that the extinction of slavery is but a question of time, and that if the Confederate States would win the sympathy of the world, they must elaborate some plan for the gradual amelioration and ultimate suppression of that greatest blot upon their civilization. Their heroic resistance to the domination of the North has won the admiration of the world, but slavery is a canker that will eat out the vitality of the most flourishing State on earth."

**QUANTRELL,** the rebel bandit and murderer, was formerly a school teacher in Kansas, under the name of Hart.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

#### Secretary of War.

Gen. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.  
Gen. J. H. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of War, 3d floor.  
John Penn, Chief Clerk, 2d floor.

### General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—322 G street.

#### Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

#### Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, 4c—631 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 2d Army Corps—cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

#### Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

#### Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—631 17th street.

#### Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

#### Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

#### Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster—Department of Washington—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller, Post Quartermaster—office, 157 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

#### Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—152 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, to attend officers of the volunteer Army—in a frame building on the space between 15th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, cor. of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

#### Army Medical Board.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, President—in a frame building on the space between 15th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

#### Pay Department.

Colonel P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rodriguez—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Major R. P. Dodge—office for the Payment of Paroled Prisoners, corner of 15th and F streets.

#### Engineer Department.

Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

#### Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

#### Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania Av.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 19th and I sts.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—152 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

#### Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of T street.

Brigadier General Herman Haupt, Superintendent of Military Railroads—250 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Captain C. W. Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, account of sickness, or sicknesses to be made, if the applicant is properly within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth-and-a-half street.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT.

##### Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.

Gustavus V. Fox, Asst Secy., "

William Faxon, Chief Clerk, "

##### Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

##### Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

##### Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

##### Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

##### Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau.

##### Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau.

##### Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau.

##### Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

##### Commandants of Navy Yards.

Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, at New York.

Commodore John B. Montgomery, at Boston.

Commodore Cornelius K. Stribling, at Philadelphia.

Commodore Andrew A. Harwood, at Washington.

Captain Geo. F. Pease, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, at Mare Island, California.

##### Officers Commanding Squadrons.

Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, commanding Western Gulf blockading squadron, New Orleans.

Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, commanding West India squadron, Havana.

Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

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"It has long been our settled conviction that the Chickering Piano was far superior to the generality of instruments manufactured. Go where you will, there is no mistaking its full, rich, musical tones. They are unapproachable, and in every sense deserve all the high praise which has been lavished upon them. And not from one person only, comparatively speaking, does that praise reach us, but from the great body of the musical public throughout the length and breadth of the land."

This is the largest and oldest Piano-Forte factory in this country, and the business is managed entirely by the three Sons of the late Jonas Chickering, all of whom are educated expressly for this business, and by them exclusively all the improvements which characterize this house, are made. Every part and portion of the Piano is made in the factory, and directly under the supervision of the Messrs. C.

The following complimentary letter was received from Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, January 1st, 1863:

"Messrs. CHICKERING & Sons—Gentlemen:—

"The great sensation which, in all my recent concerts, has been produced by your pianos of the new model, the admiring testimony of the artists before whom I have played upon them, and, indeed, the unanimous verdict of the whole public, would excuse me from expatiating upon the excellence of these superb instruments, were it not that the qualities which distinguish them, in my opinion, constitute a veritable era in the progress of musical art, and deserve, in consequence, to attract the attention of all musical people.

"The problem which, for more than half a century, the great European manufacturers have been proposing to themselves, may be reduced to this: How to obtain the greatest possible volume of tone without altering its charms, and at the same time to preserve its clearness and homogeneity through all the extent of the key-board.

"These different qualities seem to exclude each other. For instance, one instrument charming in a parlor would become thin and powerless in a large concert hall; another only owed its force to the acuteness of its tone, or to a confused vibration produced by too great length of strings. You alone, Messrs. CHICKERING & Sons, have succeeded, as I fully believe, in combining the different elements which have so long been sought after, in a manner which will henceforth make our modern piano the most complete of instruments.

"Harmonious roundness of tone, force in the bass notes, limpidity in the upper notes, equality throughout all the registers, singing quality in the middle ones, and, above all, an astonishing prolongation of sound, without its becoming confused, were signs of artistic progress which I at once discerned on trying the new instruments for the first time. Soon

when I had been obliged to transport your several hundred miles by railroad, and play them without the time to have them re-tuned, I still more surprised at the rare solidity of their structure by finding them in as perfect tune as when they started. Furthermore, when giving concerts unassisted, and playing fifteen or eighteen pieces in succession, I have been capable of appreciating, by the comparatively trifling fatigue which I experienced, the precision and promptness of action which characterize your instruments.

"Accept, gentlemen, my sincere congratulations. Henceforth the United States may advantageously compete with Europe in the construction of pianos;

and it is not the least of all our commercial triumphs that you have succeeded in matching and surpassing the efforts of the Erards, the Pleyels, the Collards, and the Broadwoods.

"Truly yours, L. M. GOTTSCHALK.  
December, 1862."

The *Home Journal* says:

"It may seem a visionary idea that the Piano will one day be the chief in the orchestra. We are drawn to its expression at this moment more particularly by the recent inspection of a Piano which is almost an orchestra of itself—the latest work issued from the manufactory of the Messrs. Chickering. It now stands in their wareroom in Broadway, where we hope that every one who wishes to take courage for the Piano's future will make a call. There have seldom been instruments worthier of a visit from musical New York than this.

All schools of musicians unite in pronouncing the new instruments a success, and some of the most marked encomiums which we have heard proceeded from sources usually loth to acknowledge depth in any Piano which has brilliancy."

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Piano makers and dealers crowd into Gottschalk's concert to a degree rare until lately, out of curiosity to hear these new Pianos, to whose undoubted super-excellent concert qualities no dissentient voice has as yet been heard.

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Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Second National Bank of the city of New York, County of New York, and State of New York is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

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